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*Frost's Grammar.*

ELEMENTS  
OF  
ENGLISH GRAMMAR:  
WITH  
PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES  
IN  
PARSING.

BY JOHN FROST,  
Late Principal of the Mayhew Grammar School, Boston.

STEREOTYPE EDITION.

BOSTON:  
CARTER, HENDEE AND CO.  
1832.



A verb may generally be distinguished by declining it in the indicative mood present tense.

6. An adverb is a word used to qualify the meaning of verbs, participles, adjectives and other adverbs.  
It may be known by its answering the question, How? How much? When? or Where?

7. A preposition is a part of speech which serves to connect words and show the relation between them.

It may be known by its admitting after it a personal pronoun in the objective case.

8. A conjunction is a word that is chiefly used to connect sentences; joining two or more simple sentences into a compound one. It sometimes connects only words.

The easiest mode of distinguishing a conjunction is by referring to the list of the principal ones, viz: And, that, both, for, therefore, if, then, since, because, wherefore, but, than, though, either, or, as, unless, neither, nor, lest, yet, notwithstanding.

9. The interjection is a word used to express passion or emotion.

The principal interjections are Oh! wail! heigh! lo! behold! ah! tush! fie! hush! hail! soho! alas!

## TRIAL TABLE.

When a pupil misreads a part of speech, he should be referred to this table, in order to determine how the word answers to the definition of that part of speech with which he has erroneously classed it. The table is placed at the end of the book for convenience in referring to it.

1. A substantive or noun is the name of any person, place, or thing that exists, or of which we can have an idea; as, *man, Boston, goodness, honour*.  
A noun may be distinguished by its making sense with an article before it.

2. The only articles are *a, an, and the*.

3. Those words which express the qualities of things; as, *good, great, handsome*, are called adjectives; or, an adjective is a word added to a noun to express its quality.  
An adjective may be known by its making sense with the addition of the word thing, or by the addition of any other noun.

4. A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun. The principal pronouns are *I, thou, you, he, she, it, we, ye, they, myself, thyself, yourself, who, which, what, my, thy, his, her, our, your, their, each, every, either, this, that, some, other, any, one, all, such, no, none*.

5. A verb is a word which signifies to be, to act or to be acted upon; as, *I am, I strike, I am struck*.

is most true. That assertion is most untrue. There was a most boundless prospect. This work is perfect; that is more perfect; the other is most perfect of all. It was the truest tale.

**Rule XLIV.**—He fell at Moses feet. Suffer patiently for righteousness sake. Those are Marcus book. This is Mr. Rhodes house. The boys play ground is convenient. The girls seats are not painted. The enemies cannon was lost. Percys regiment was routed.

**Rule XLV.**—For righteousness's sake they suffer. For goodness's sake he is good. The boy's lessons are called for. The Indians's war whoop rung in his ears.

**Rule XLVI.**—I have went home often at six o'clock. James has wrote his copy. Could a man have bore misfortune better. The war is already began. He was bade to follow. The wind has blew very hard. If John had chose, he might have came here. You should not have did so. If he has drew a prize, he has ate and drank it all up beforehand. The bird has flew away; she has forsook her nest.

**Rule XLVII.**—To see the sun are pleasant. To withstand corrupt influence ennoble the character. To be ashamed of one's principles mark a feeble character. To live soberly, righteously and piously, are required of all men. To be rich are no mark of divine favour and acceptance. To be unfortunate do not prove us criminal.

**Rule XLVIII.**—Henry is the wisest of the two. Charles is the richer of the three. James, William and Charles—who is the better boy? Of these two farms which is the most fertile? Is England, France or Spain the more dangerous foe? Which has the greatest population, France or England? Which has the most numerous army, Russia or Turkey?

**Rule XLIX.**—He was pleasing not often, because he was vain. William nobly acted in this affair. Charles was pleasing very, but he was prepared for discussion never on serious topics. They should be never separated. He will be always discontented. It is impossible continually to be at work. The planets are in motion perpetually.

**Rule xxiii.**—I bid him to do it. George dares not to dispute my orders. He needs not to make such a stir. I will make him to come. Can you not hear the rain to patter on the window?

**Rule xxvii.**—Was it for we to oppose him? For she there is not a ray of hope. Who do you come for? Who can we depend upon? He we cannot for a moment rely upon. She no one can trust to. I, they should look to for help. Thou we may not reckon upon.

**Rule xxxvi.**—Neither riches nor honours nor no such pertaining goods can satisfy the desires of an immortal spirit. Be honest, nor take no shape nor semblance of disguise. There cannot be nothing more insignificant than vanity. I am poor; I do not possess no property.

**Rule xxxvii.**—Bring me them books. Call them boys in. I cannot believe them reports. These books and them pens are yours. Them horses an' those mules have escaped.

**Rule xxxviii.**—I am the man what you seek. I believe none of the tales what he tells. James owns the goods what you claim. Robert could not believe but what the story was true. He knew not but what his father had arrived.

**Rule xxxix.**—He will not come this two hours. Charles has lived here this three years. Those kind of favours are useless. These sort of actions mark the character. He has dwelt in the desert this forty year. For fifty year I have known him. Call that men to me.

**Rule xl.**—He is indifferent honest. Charles writes excellent well. It was a miserable poor concern. She reads proper, writes very neat, and composes accurate. Do this work good. His property is near exhausted. Act agreeable to orders. Behave conformable to the rules.

**Rule xli.**—I hope for a soon and fortunate issue. His conduct was suitably to his circumstances. His behaviour was not agreeably to orders. The soonest and wisest way is this. His health is indifferently.

**Rule xlii.**—His conduct is more wiser than yours. The weakest grows more warmer. He ventured into the most hottest part of the fight. His valour is his most brightest virtue. His arms are more brighter than yours. His horse is wiser than mine. He runs the faster the heavier weight he carries. This pleasure is more preferable than that.

**Rule xliii.**—This was the most infinite source of unhappiness. A more eternal source of discord could not have been found. This

EXAMPLES OF FALSE GRAMMAR.

EASILY CORRECTED BY REFERRING TO THE RULES OF SYNTAX.

**Rule 1.**—A woman have passed this way.

Wiseest and best men sometimes commit errors.

A boys have come to recite their lessons.

An old servants deserve encouragement.

**Rule VII.**—Thou is the man. He am the person we seekest  
 I is a poor scholar. John art a poor boy. We enters. He retire  
 They comes. She will hear. He wouldst. The man go by.  
 The men returns. He am unworthy. Great pains has been taken.  
 Has the goods been sold? He need not go. His wealth avail  
 him nothing.

**Rule X.**—John and George comes this way. William and Hen-  
 ry is gone out. Idleness and ignorance is disgraceful. Time and  
 tide waits for no man. Patience and diligence, like faith, removes  
 mountains.

**Rule XI.**—John or George come this way. Either James or  
 Harry are absent. Money or credit are necessary for this enter-  
 prise. Poverty or sorrow follow such conduct. Either his patience  
 or his purse were exhausted. Neither war nor intrigue afford such  
 facilities as he requires. Neither William nor Henry love study.

**Rule XIII.**—Charles called James and William, they that were  
 playing. I punished John, he that stole the apples. Charles XII.  
 him whom Pope calls the madman, was a renowned warrior. He,  
 William, I design for a lawyer.

**Rule XIV.**—Williams book was found. Johns hat fell overboard.  
 Henry sword is bright. For mercy sake do not go, my brother.  
 A mans manner's often make his fortune. Wisdom's precept's are  
 plain.

**Rule XVI.**—I love he. He admires thou. Who did you call?  
 Who can we call? He who virtue owns is blest indeed. He pro-  
 makes none but I. She respects them more than she does thou  
 Who did you address? Who did they entertain? We, who were  
 it our friends, they have neglected.

**Rule XVII.**—This is him. If I were her I would go. These  
 men are them whom you should fear. It is me. If it were them  
 I should not fear. I took it to be he. Can it be them? Who do  
 you think him to be? Whom do men say that I am?



(351—358)

He that hath sailed upon the dark blue sea,  
 Has viewed at times, I ween, a full fair sight;  
 When the fresh breeze is fair as breeze can be,  
 The white sail set, the gallant frigate tight;  
 Masts, spurs, and strand retiring to the right,  
 The glorious main expanding o'er the bow,  
 The convoy spread like wild-swans in their flight.  
 The dullest sailor wearing bravely now,  
 So gaily curl the waves before each dashing prow

And oh, the little warlike world within;  
 The well-reeved guns, the netted canopy,  
 The hoarse command, the busy humming din,  
 When, at the word, the tops are mann'd on high;—  
 Mark, to the boatswain's call, the cheering cry!  
 While through the seaman's hand the tackle glides;  
 Or school-boy midshipman that, standing by,  
 Strains his shrill pipe, as good or ill betides,  
 And well the docile crew that skilful urchin guides

*Byron.*

And thou must sail upon this sea, a long  
 Eventful voyage. The wise may suffer wreck,  
 The foolish *must*. O! then, be early wise!  
 Learn from the mariner his skilful art  
 To ride upon the waves, and catch the breeze,  
 And dare the threatening storm, and trace a path  
 Mid countless dangers, to the destined port  
 Unerringly secure. O! learn from him  
 To station quick eyed Prudence at the helm,  
 To guard thy sail from Passion's sudden blasts,  
 And make Religion thy magnetic guide,  
 Which, though it trembles as it lowly lies,  
 Points to the light that changes not, in Heaven.

*Keats.*

In majesty, and the complaining brooks  
 That make the meadows green; and poured round all,  
 Old ocean's gray and melancholy waste,  
 Are but the solemn decorations all,  
 Of the great (om) of man. *Bryant.*

(328—388)

Now stir the fire, and close the shutters fast,  
 Let fall the curtains, wheel the sofa round,  
 And while the bubbling and loud hissing urn  
 Throws up a steaming column, and the cups,  
 That cheer but not inebriate, wait on each,  
 So let us welcome peacefully evening in.  
 Not such his evening, who with shining face  
 Sweats in the crowded theatre, and, squeezed  
 And bored with elbow-points through both his sides,  
 Outcrides the ranting actor on the stage;  
 Nor he, who patient stands till his feet throb,  
 And his head thumps, to feed upon the breath  
 Of patriots, bursting with heroic rage,  
 Or placemen, all tranquillity and smiles.—*Cooper.*

(384—350)

Delightful Wyomung! beneath thy skies,  
 The happy shepherd swains had nought to do,  
 But feed their flocks on green declivities,  
 Or skim perchance thy lake with light canoes,  
 From morn till evening's sweeter pastime grew,  
 With timbrel, when beneath the forests brown,  
 Thy lovely maidens would the dance renew:  
 And aye these sunny mountains half way down  
 Would echo flaglet from some romantic town.  
*Campbell.*

Our fathers crossed the ocean's wave  
 To seek this shore;  
 They left behind the coward slave  
 To welter in his living grave;—  
 With hearts unbent, and spirits brave,  
 They sternly bore

Such toils, as meaner souls had quelled;  
 But souls like these, such toils impelled  
 To soar.

*Percival.*

Had they alone the lap of Dalliance sought,  
 Pleased on her pillow their dull heads to lay,  
 Rude Nature's state had been our state to-day;  
 No cities e'er their towery fronts had raised,  
 No arts had made us opulent and gay;  
 With brother-brutes the human race had grazed;  
 None e'er had soared to fame, none honoured been, none  
 praised.

Thomson.

(296—308)

And soon, straight up the hill there rode  
 Two horsemen drenched in gore,  
 And in their arms a helpless load,  
 A wounded knight they bore.—*Scott.*

*Tell.*—Think on my chains;

How came they on me?

*Gesler.*—Darest thou question me?

*Tell.*—Darest thou answer?

*Gesler.*—Beware my vengeance.

*Tell.*—Can it more than kill?—*Knowles.*

*Tell.*—Ferocious monster! make a father

Murder his own child!—*Id.*

*Tell.*—Give me my bow. Let me see my quiver.

*Gesler.*—Give him a single arrow.—*Id.*

*Gesler.*—Unequall'd archer! why was this concealed?  
*Tell.*—To kill thee, tyrant, had I slain my boy.—*Id.*

(309—322)

Which when Beelzebub perceived, than whom,  
 Salan except, none higher sat,———*Milton.*

For, in those days,———

To overcome in battle, and subdue

Nations, and bring home spoils with infinite

Manslaughter, shall be held the highest pitch

Of human glory.  
*Id.*

The hills

Rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun,—the vales

Stretching in pensive quietness between,

The venerable woods,—rivers that move

(259—260) (261—268)

But yonder comes the powerful King of Day,  
Rejoicing in the east. The lowering cloud,  
The kindling azure, and the mountain's brow  
Blended with fluid gold, his near approach  
Bekens glad. Lo, now, apparent all,  
Aslant the dew-bright earth and coloured air,  
He looks in boundless majesty abroad,  
And sheds the shining day, that, burnished plays  
On rocks, and hills, and towers, and wandering streams,  
High-gleaming from afar.—*Thomson.*

(269—281)

Save that from yonder ivy-mantled tow'r,  
The moping owl does to the moon complain  
Of such, as, wandering near her secret bow'r,  
Molest her ancient, solitary reign.—*Gray.*

——— What in me is dark,  
Illumine; what is low, raise and support.—*Milton*

*Cassius.*—That you have wronged me doth appear in this.  
You have condemned and noted Lucius Pella,  
For taking bribes here of the Sardians.—*Shaks.*

*Cassius.*—When Cæsar lived, he durst not thus have moved me  
*Brutus.*—Peace, peace; you durst not so have tempted him.  
*Cassius.*—I durst not!  
*Brutus.*—No.  
*Cassius.*—What! durst not tempt him?

*Brutus.*—For your life you durst not.—*Id.*

(282—295)

*Soldier.*—Thy name and purpose, Saxon?—stand!  
*King James.*—A stranger.  
*Sold.*—What dost thou require?

*King James.*—Rest and a guide, and food and fire.—*Scott.*  
And thou hast walked about (how strange a story!)  
In Thebes's streets, three thousand years ago.—*Anon.*

Had unambitious mortals minded nought,  
But in loose joy their time to wear away,

Ah me ! what hand can touch the string so fine ?

*Thomson.*

Oh blest Retirement ! friend to life's decline,  
Retreat from cares that never must be mine,

How blest is he who crowns, in shades like these,

A youth of labour with an age of ease.—*Goldsmith.*

Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see,

Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be.—*Pope.*

Many such critics you and I have seen,  
Heaven be our screen !—*Bowring's Specimens.*

(237—239)

Friends, Romans, Countrymen, lend me your ears.

*Shaks.*

Two honest tradesmen, meeting in the Strand,  
One takes the other briskly by the hand.—*Anon.*

' Well, then, at once to end the doubt,'

Replies the man, ' I'll turn him out ;

And when before your eyes I've set him,

If you don't find him black, I'll eat him.

He said : and full before their sight,

Produced the beast,——and, lo ! 'twas white.—*Merrick.*

Rise with the lark, and with the lark to bed.

The breath of night's destructive to the hue

Of every flower that blows.—*Hurdis.*

Who does not act, is dead.—*Thomson.*

(240—258)

Night, sable goddess ! from her ebony throne,

In rayless majesty now stretches forth

Her leaden sceptre o'er a slumbering world.

Silence how dead ! and darkness how profound !

Nor eye, nor list'ning ear an object finds ;

Creation sleeps. 'Tis as the general pulse

Of life stood still, and Nature made a pause ;

An awful pause ! prophetic of her end.—*Young.*

Now Morn, her rosy steps in th' eastern climate

Advancing, sowed the earth with orient pearl.—*Milton.*

*The Relative Pronoun placed after the word to which it refers.*

(108—118) (119—127)

Whom God loveth, him he chasteneth.

Whom every friend forsook, him then I sought.

Who noble actions praised and justice did administer,

Him have we honoured.

Who practice virtue, they are its real friends.

*The Auxiliary removed from the Principal Verb to which it belongs.*

(206—212) (213—226) (226—229)

He that shall live this day and see old age,

Will yearly on the vigil feast his friends,

And say, 'To-morrow is Saint Crispian.'

Then shall our names,

Familiar in their mouths as household words,

Harry the King, Bedford and Exeter,

Warwick and Talbot, Salisbury and Gloucester—

Be in their flowing cups freshly remembered :

This story shall the good man teach his son.

I fear thou'lt once more come again for ransom.

## PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

*These exercises have been so selected as to require the application of all the rules of Syntax.*

(230—231) (232—238) (234—236)

O thou, the nymph with placid eye !—  
Receive my temperate vow.—*Barbault*

When o'er the sky advanced the kindling dawn.  
Weak and irresolute is man.  
In goodly form comes on the enemy.  
How doth the King ?  
Heard he the good news yet ?

*The Objective Case placed between the Nominative  
Case and the Verb.*  
(36—47) (48—53)

The shepherd swain of whom I mention made,  
On Scotia's mountains fed his little flock.  
Nor Fate his calm and humble hope beguill'd.  
And, while his tongue the charge denies,  
His conscience owns it true.  
Therefore, God me hath commission'd.  
It me delights in mellow autumn tide,  
To mark the pleasure that mine eye surrounds.

*The Objective Case before the Verb or Preposition which  
governs it.*  
(64—74) (75—85) (86—96) (97—107)

Thy own importance know.  
When I lean politicians mark.  
Me never did ambition seize.  
Him who ne'er listen'd to the voice of praise,  
The silence of neglect can ne'er appal.  
Nor higher aim had he.  
The rolls of fame I will not now explore.  
No jealousy their dawn of love o'ercast.  
Imagination's airy wing repress.  
His birth no oracle or seer foretold:  
Dainties he heeded not, nor gauds nor toy.  
Dim, cheerless is the scene my path around.

Charles asked me forty dollars for an old chaise, and charged me the storage of it a month.

*Omission of the Personal Pronoun.*

(75—85)

*Lacus.*—Would I could purchase such.

*Claudius.*—Purchase? Prithoe what wouldst give?

Would to Heaven I were your son.

Prithoe, let us have no more prattling.

To your protection I commend me, gods,

Known faeries, and the tempers of the night,

Guard me, beseech thee.

*Omission of the Relative Pronoun.*

(96—91)

Was there ever man had such luck?

'Twas he had summon'd to her silent bed

The morning dream that hover'd o'er her head.

I trust that he I mourn is blest.

There were several men came from France.

He had received honours would have made a wise

man giddy.

This is the man did come from Tuscany, with let-

ters to your lordship.

### 3. INVERTED SENTENCES, PRINCIPALLY OCCURRING

IN POETRY.

*The Nominative Case placed after the Verb.*

(N. B.—The remaining lessons designated by the figures, are prescribed without any reference to the parsing lessons.)

(1—20) (21—85)

In soft bosoms dwells such mighty rage?

Thrice rung the bell.

Smooth flow the waves.

While from his shoulder, deceit hung

His harp, the sole-companion of his way.



Like the young spring buds sweet and bright,  
 And like the lark, and like the light,  
 And like the wind, and like the wave,  
 E'en such is Hope.

And like the dew upon the thorn,  
 And like the blushing break of morn,  
 And like a vessel harboured well,  
 And like a song, and like a spell,  
 E'en such is Man.

*Omission of the Preposition FOR, after Verbs signifying*

TO SERVE, &c.

(259—299)

Call me a servant.  
 Buy him a book.  
 Make him a coat.

Heat me this iron.  
 Bring me my hat.  
 Bring me a horse.

*Omission of the Interjection.*

The queenly ship ! brave hearts had striven,  
 And true ones died with her.

Wild river ! as it lapsed along

In glory on its winding way,

I little thought that storms would fling

Their shadows o'er so bright a thing.

Sweet blossom ! precious to my heart,

When thus I see thee stand,

I fain would keep thee as thou art,

Nor bid the bud expand.

Bird of the broad and weeping wing !

Thy home is high in heaven.

*Omission of the Prepositions OF, FROM, &c.*

(299)

He asked me my opinion.

He was banished England

George fled his country :

I envied William his feelings.

*Omission of the Preposition before Nouns signifying time.*  
(299—300) (259—260)

They will stay here three hours.

We were a whole day in crossing the plain.

I could have stayed a week with him.

His story lasted three long hours.

When he had lived there a year he went away.

*Omission of the Preposition before Nouns signifying value  
or price.*

(299—300) (259—260)

This book is worth a dollar.

It was four dollars a yard.

This penknife cost me fifty cents.

The house was appraised a thousand dollars.

*Omission of the Preposition before Nouns signifying space*  
(299—300) (259—260)

We rode ten miles.

The floor was ten feet square.

The city was two miles long.

He can run a mile in ten minutes.

The court is fifty yards long.

*Omission of the Preposition to, after Verbs signifying  
to GIVE, DENY, &c.*

(299—259—260)

Scorn not her tomb, deny not her

The honours of a grave.

Give him the praise which is his due.

Refuse me not this trifling boon.

Pay him the tribute of a tear.

Grant me this one request.

*Omission of the Preposition to or unto, after LIKE*

(299—259—260)

The whole house was like a fair.

the note of interrogation, and in speaking, by the tone of voice accompanying the interrogative.

I had James returned, he would have been imprisoned.  
 O had I the wings of a dove I would fly.  
 Then had you seen him you'd have known.  
 Were I but half so old, I would return.  
 Wert thou my friend, I would confess it.

*Omission of the Conjunction before a Verb in the Subjunctive Mood.*

(139—141)

This conditional form of the verb corresponds to the poetical interrogative form, the verb being placed before its nominative and the conditional conjunction omitted.

Come they from Persia or from Ind, I care not.  
 Bring they peace or war, 'tis the same.  
 Were he ten times a hero, I would brave him.  
 Had I a friend like him I would go on.

*Omission of the Conjunction.*

(261—266)

When there is nought in earth, sea, sky,  
 But hath a voice to memory.

Art, glory, freedom fail, but nature still is fair.

Ah ! whither now are fled  
 Those dreams of greatness ? those unsolid hopes  
 Of happiness ? those longings after fame ?  
 Those restless cares ? those bustling days ?  
 Those gay spent festive nights ? —

I'd serve him with my fortune here at home,  
 And serve him with my person in his wars :  
 Watch for him, fight for him, bleed for him.

*Omission of the Auxiliary Verbs MIGHT and COULD,*  
 WOULD and SHOULD.

(155—176)

He could not speak, nor see, nor hear.

He might not in that solemn hour,

Loose thought indulge, or smile or play.

Would you return and raise the standard,

Call your brave peers and send a flat defiance?

Say, should I bring the splendid gift

And humbly lay it there?

*Omission of the Conjunction before the Subjunctive*  
*Mood.*

(179—184)

If she inspire, and he approve my lays.

If they return, offer fair terms and promise faithful

ly, a pardon will be granted.

Unless this course be abandoned, and a new system

of measures be adopted, ruin will ensue.

Though they deny him, abuse his mercy and despise

his laws, he is still their friend.

It were not right to charge him with it.

It were unjust and uncharitable to suppose the whole

party corrupt.

He was an arrogant blockhead to challenge these clear

proofs.

*Omission of the Conjunction before a Verb in the*  
*Subjunctive Mood.*

(158—163)

NOTE.—This conditional form of the verb is the same as the interrogative form, the nominative case being placed between the auxiliary and the verb. The interrogative is distinguished from the conditional form, in writing, by

the note of interrogation, and in speaking, by the use of voice accompanying the interrogative.

Had James returned, he would have been imprisoned.  
 O had I the wings of a dove I would fly.  
 Then had you seen him you'd have known.  
 Were I but half so old, I would return.  
 Wert thou my friend, I would confess it.

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(139—144)

This conditional form of the verb corresponds to the poetical interrogative form, the verb being placed before its nominative and the conditional conjunction omitted.

Come they from Persia or from Ind, I care not.  
 Bring they peace or war, 'tis the same.  
 Were he ten times a hero, I would brave him.  
 Had I a friend like him I would go on.

*Omission of the Conjunction.*

(261—266)

When there is nought in earth, sea, sky,  
 But hath a voice to memory.

Art, glory, freedom fail, but nature still is fair.

Ah ! whither now are fled  
 Those dreams of greatness ? those unsolid hopes  
 Of happiness ? those longings after fame ?  
 Those restless cares ? those bustling days ?  
 Those gay spent festive nights ? —

I'd serve him with my fortune here at home,  
 And serve him with my person in his wars :  
 Watch for him, fight for him, bleed for him.

*Omission of the Auxiliary Verbs MIGHT and COULD,*  
 WOULD and SHOULD.

(155—176)

He could not speak, nor see, nor hear.

He might not in that solemn hour,

Loose thought indulge, or smile or play.

Would you return and raise the standard,

Call your brave peers and send a flat defiance?

Say, should I bring the splendid gift

And humbly lay it there?

*Omission of the Conjunction before the Subjunctive*  
*Mood.*

(179—184)

If she inspire, and he approve my lays.

If they return, offer fair terms and promise faithful

ly, a pardon will be granted.

Unless this course be abandoned, and a new system

of measures be adopted, ruin will ensue.

Though they deny him, abuse his mercy and despise

his laws, he is still their friend.

It were not right to charge him with it.

It were unjust and uncharitable to suppose the whole

party corrupt.

He was an ardent blockhead to challenge these clear  
 proofs.

*Omission of the Conjunction before a Verb in the*  
*Subjunctive Mood.*

(158—163)

NOTE.—This conditional form of the verb is the same  
 as the interrogative form, the nominative case being placed  
 between the auxiliary and the verb. The interrogative  
 is distinguished from the conditional form, in writing, by

Oh had I felt as now I feel,  
How calm my closing day !

Sweet is the summer's evening gale,  
And sweet the autumnal winds that shake  
The many coloured grove.  
And pleasant to the sobered soul  
The silence of the wintry scene.  
Nor void of beauties now the spring.

*Omission of the Auxiliary Verbs SHALL and WILL.*

(170—171)

NOTE.—When several verbs connected by conjunctions succeed each other in a sentence, the auxiliary is usually omitted except with the first.

I saw, alas ! some dread event impend,  
Ere to the main this morning sun descend.

All crimes shall cease, and ancient fraud shall fail,  
Returning justice lift aloft her scale ;

Peace o'er the world her olive wand extend,  
And white rob'd Innocence from Heav'n descend

He from thick films shall purge the visual ray,  
And on the sightless eye-ball pour the day.

*Omission of the Auxiliary Verb MAY.*

(174—175)

She cried, ' No peace be thine,'

My contrite heart shall pray

That he avert the sinner's doom.

Be it thine to bless with usefulness.

God reward them Heaven bless them.

The task be mine to paint the gloomy horrors of  
the tomb.

Perish the man whose mind is backward now.

*Omission of the Principal Verb after the Auxiliary.*

(166—186)

John will not go, but Charles will.

James shall ride, but you shall not.

He did not disobey me, but you did.

I do not approve such behaviour, if other people do.

I have not read, have you?

George had not recited, had Charles?

The man may believe what I cannot.

George might return if he would.

The boy should have accepted the offer when he could.

The man would not save money when he could.

He desires to acquire property now but cannot.

A country mouse

Received a town mouse at his board :

Just as a farmer might a lord.

*Omission of the Verb in the answer to a question.*

(91) (299) (291) (288)

Who will protect you from danger? Your father

What can support a man in his last hours?

Religion.

What enabled the heroes of the revolution to sus-

tain their hardships? The love of Liberty.

Which man entered the grotto? Robert.

What vessel lies at the wharf? The Ohio.

What is the name of her commander? George

Winter.

*Omission of the Verb BE.*

(64—74)

A child of freedom thou,—

Thy birthright the tall cliff and sky beyond.



'Twas all expectation. And now the blame of last. And so he's returned at this all's laid on you. It's passing strange.

*Contraction of CAN and NOT, and of WILL and NOT.*

(170—176—298)

They can't endure it.	His money can't be
We won't be baffled.	found.
Can't they return.	His trials won't endure
	forever.

## 2. ELLIPTICAL SENTENCES.

In parsing the following exercises the principal difficulty arises from the omission of some word in the sentence. The first thing which the pupil should do, therefore, in learning to parse any of these sentences, is to discover what is omitted, or *understood*, as the grammatical phrase is. On supplying it, the sentence is easily parsed.

*Omission of the Verb, when a Comparison is made.*  
(64—74)

George is stronger than Charles.

That flower is as white as snow.

Patrick is not so rich as you.

You are as active as a deer.

She is fair as the rose.

Bacon flourished earlier than Newton.

James is taller than William.

Charles was not so generous as William.

He is more studious than his brother.

Jane has grown more than you.

His armour was brighter than silver.

A wiser philosopher than Plato, has uttered the

*Passive Verbs of Naming, &c. having a Nominative Case after them.*

(230)

He was called Peter.	He was considered a
He was elected governor.	mountebank, a chara-
He was commissioned as	tan.
an ensign.	She is rated a ship of the
This book is entitled	line.
The Mental Guide.	He is styled Duke of
	Rovigo.

*Contraction of the Auxiliary Verbs HAVE and HAD.*

(168—169)

I've tried you by a lucky	I'd just returned from
hit.	London.
We've had your time.	We'd know your country
They've taken him from	and your kin.
his gory bed.	She'd scarce returned.

*Contraction of the Auxiliary Verbs WILL*

*and WOULD.*

(170—171—176)

I'll answer for it	To baskets off he'd pliant
I'll try again if you'll call	osiers turn.
to-morrow.	It is net well poised with
He'll surprise you.	lead, he'd sometimes
I'll not go first.	throw.
I'll not stir.	He'd for their death pre-
I'll have done it before	pare.
he'll arrive.	They'd meet a fate more
	generous.

*Contraction of IT, AM, and IS.*

(84) (147)

But so 'tis fortune tries I'm quite ashamed.  
That jelly's rich. one.

At last their money was By and by they will re-  
all spent.  
In general he was polite He can raise, at most,  
and attentive. but fifty dollars.  
At least, he will write us He was not at all diffi-  
cult. a letter.

*Poetical Interrogative form of the Verb, in which the  
Verb is placed before its Nominative.*

(279—281—288)

Heard ye the tempest? Come ye from the fairy  
sullen roar?  
What hid'st thou in thy Where hid they all those  
treasure caves and brilliant gems?  
Whence come ye, silent False parasites, where  
messengers? are ye now?

*The Pronoun IT referring to a whole member of a sen-  
tence, or to something generally understood.*

(278)

It happened, that a sci-How is it with you?  
dier was passing. It appears that Cicero  
It was hard to give up all. was apprized of An-  
It frequently happens, thony's intentions.  
that the accuser is the It is unfortunate that you  
aggressor. should be absent at  
How fares it, neighbour? this time.  
It may seem strange that It cannot be forgotten  
I should address you that I was your friend.  
on this occasion.

He performs the part badly, which I did not expect.  
The enemy were thrice repulsed, which was considered a signal affair.

### *Infinitive Mood Absolute.*

To conclude, I shall be sure, there was no make a few practical remarks.  
To be candid, I do not believe this report.  
To make a confession, I was somewhat alarmed.  
To come at once to the point, were you there?

(294)

It was Washington, than whom a more illustrious person never existed in any country.  
I allude to Demosthenes, than whom Greece has produced no greater orator.  
I mean Caius Verres, than whom Sicily has never known a greater scourge.  
In this article he has done justice to the character of Samuel Adams, than whom history knows no sterner republican nor a purer patriot.

(307)

### *The Objective Case after the Conjunction THAN.*

In vain did Cicero plead in fine, we refused to listen to the application.  
At length the hour arrived.  
The petitioners appeared no more.

### *Adverbial Phrases.*

(258) (298)

*Infinitive Mood used as Nominative Case.*

(292)

To rhyme was his delight	To study is pleasant.
To begin was one thing,	To labour increases
to finish was another.	strength.
To improve was his chief	To act is the way to ac-
desire.	quire new power.
John believed to act was	They suppose that to
to free himself entirely.	doubt is to disprove.
What is this but to rebel?	He thinks that to illus-
To silence is not always	trate is to prove.
to convince.	To declaim is not to
	reason.

*Part of a sentence used as Nominative Case.*

(293)

His having been a pri-	To see the sun is
soner was no protec-	pleasant.
tion.	They say that to live vir-
That we are oppressed,	tuously, and to exer-
insulted and impover-	cise benevolence is
ished, avails nothing	their chief aim.
with them.	To expect any reform
To see how happy it	in such circumstances
would make George,	was visionary.
would gratify me.	

*Part of a sentence used as Antecedent to a Relative Pronoun.*

(277)

The affair was decided	He came unprepared,
hastily and without	which I could not ap-
consideration, which	prove.
gave great offence.	

Unwilling to injure him,  
I tried to conciliate.  
Too obstinate to yield,  
John persisted to the  
end.  
Be careful to avoid giving  
offence.  
I long to press the sons  
and tell them what a  
lord lives yet to rule  
them.  
They are ready to tread  
in every track of Doug-  
las.  
And old Darnettas loved  
to hear our song.  
They have a desire to  
learn.

*The Infinitive Mood governed by Participles,  
Adjectives and Nouns.*

(291) (219—220)

I was learning to fence.  
George was apt to make  
mistakes.  
It was a day to be remem-  
bered.  
It was a sight to gladden  
the heart.  
The officer was ready to  
enlist his recruits.  
He was a man worthy to  
be respected.

*Infinitive Mood after BID, DARE, &c.*

(295)

Let us improve.  
We bid him enter.  
He makes us study.  
I feel his words thrill  
through me.  
Could you hear him de-  
claim?  
We saw him expire.  
George dares not enter.  
The enemy durst not dis-  
turb them.  
He would not dare ap-  
proach the fort.  
I will not let you have it.  
Charles cannot make me  
yield.  
Henry heard him speak.

James was a forsaken  
child.  
A deserted man, a de-  
A conquered enemy, he  
had no alternative.

*The Case Absolute.*

(296) (115-118)

The enemy retreating, The time permitting, we  
we advanced.  
The time permitting, we  
will proceed.  
John being informed, I  
shall write.  
Shame being lost, all vir-  
tue is lost.  
The lesson having been  
recited, Charles was  
dismissed.  
The theme being read,  
Henry was praised.  
Charles consenting, I will  
go.

These conditions being  
read, the parties a-  
greed.  
The soldiers being drawn  
out, the orders were  
given.  
The commander being  
killed, confusion ensu-  
ed.  
There were none, the  
French excepted, who  
escaped.  
All, even the Jews being  
included, were sent  
away.

*The Infinitive Mood.*

(291) (114) (219-220) (145) (164) (185) (204)

Do you love to read?  
George loves to play.  
William expects to obtain  
a medal.  
I hope he will continue  
to recite well.  
We expected to come  
here before.  
I am learning to ride.

They are teaching John  
to draw landscapes  
Is this good to use?  
Are you able to walk?  
He is the king to rule  
them.  
He is the tyrant to op-  
press that people.  
Afraid to die, unfit to  
live, he lingered on.

He is above doing a mean action.  
 He was far from expecting a reward.  
 William dislikes attending court.  
 You are proud of having the medal.  
 I am unused to calling names.  
 They were fond of telling long stories.  
 He was afraid of committing himself.  
 He never feared losing a friend.  
 George spends too much time in amusing himself.  
 William derives pleasure from reading history.

*Participial Nouns.*

(115—118)

Reading is useful.  
 The having been slandered is no fault of Peter.  
 By the observing of these rules he succeeded.  
 This was a betraying of the trust.  
 It is an overvaluing of ourselves.  
 Their neglecting this was ruinous.  
 Drawing is taught in that school.  
 Being praised was his ruin.  
 Surveying is a pleasant study.  
 Do you teach gauging? Deceiving is not convincing.  
 This is the art of pleasing. Excessive drinking is a terrible vice.

*Participial Adjectives.*

(275) (115—118) (108—114)

This is an animating reflection.  
 That is a running stream.  
 Hear those singing birds. He has no more glowing hopes.  
 Those spoiled children present an afflicting sight.  
 He acts the distracted player.  
 A torn book was brought.  
 Henry is a ruined man. He was a hurt deer.



*Participles.*

(115—118) (119—125)

I was sleeping. George came running to me.

William is reporting.

George has been walking. The enemy may be re-

treating. James is fond of eating apples and drinking new cider.

Having retired, we could not return.

Having called the guide, he told his story. He knew this, having seen the documents.

Seeing no chance for escape, they surren-

dered. Benjamin - was bringing his book to me.

Being an old man, he was timorous and cautious.

When lost to all shame, they may not return. Being an old man, he was timorous and cautious.

Deserted, forgotten, ruined, he preserved his integrity.

Admired and applauded, he still retained his modesty.

Having been left an heir, he was exposed to temptation.

Admired and applauded, he still retained his modesty.

Deserted, forgotten, ruined, he preserved his integrity.

When lost to all shame, they may not return. Being an old man, he was timorous and cautious.

Seeing no chance for escape, they surren-

dered. Benjamin - was bringing his book to me.

Being an old man, he was timorous and cautious.

He delights in torment - We are not fond of raising disputes.

*Participial Nouns governing an Objective Case.*

(297) (115—118)

It is to be observed that by the use of the verb to be and the present participle, the meaning of all the moods and tenses of an active or neuter verb may be expressed with a slight variation which denotes that the action is continued; as, *I am learning, I was learning, for I learn, I learned.*

The merchant's wares	might be sold.
The mechanic's time	may have been wasted.
That boy is James's	brother.
The idler's task is irksome.	This book belongs to the
	Apprentices' Library.
	I have been reading the
	Ladies' Magazine.
Charles's father is William's uncle.	The soldier's life is full
	of perils.
	The farmer's wealth is in
	his lands.

### *Nouns and Pronouns in Apposition.*

(285) (48—59)

If his name be George,	blind.
I'll call him Peter.	Howard the philanthropist
Do you call him a patriot?	was a man of great energy.
This fruit the orange is	Buonaparte, the Emperor
a tropical production.	of France, was prompt
We met some horsemen,	in decision.
natives on the Pampas	Our countryman Frank-
of Buenos Ayres.	lin was a genuine philosopher.
My guide called them	You have shown your-
gauchos.	selves brave soldiers.
Their wild habits render	I addressed him the
them almost barbarians.	President.
John considered him an	Francis the First, King
impostor.	of France, was a distinguished
They called you a traitor.	patron of learning.

At last their money was By and by they will re-  
all spent.  
In general he was polite He can raise, at most,  
and attentive. but fifty dollars.  
At least, he will write us He was not at all diffi-  
cult. a letter.

*Poetical Interrogative form of the Verb, in which the Verb is placed before its Nominative.*

(279—281—288)

Heard ye the tempest's Come ye from the fairy  
sullen roar ? land ?  
What hid'st thou in thy Where hid they all those  
treasure caves and brilliant gems ?  
Whence come ye, silent False parasites, where  
messengers ? are ye now ?

*The Pronoun IT referring to a whole member of a sen-  
tence, or to something generally understood.*

(278)

It happened, that a sci-How is it with you ?  
dier was passing. It appears that Cicero  
It was hard to give up all. was apprized of An-  
It frequently happens, thony's intentions.  
that the accuser is the It is unfortunate that you  
aggressor. should be absent at  
How fares it, neighbour ? this time.  
It may seem strange that It cannot be forgotten  
I should address you that I was your friend.  
on this occasion.

He performs the part badly, which I did not expect.  
The enemy were thrice repulsed, which was considered a signal af-  
fair.

*Infinitive Mood Absolute.*

(294)

To conclude, I shall To be sure, there was no  
make a few practical To confess the truth, I  
To be candid, I do not was angry.  
believe this report. To come at once to the  
To make a confession, I point, were you there?  
was somewhat alarmed.

*The Objective Case after the Conjunction THAN.*

(307)

It was Washington, than whom a more illustri-  
ous person never ex- In this article he has  
isted in any country. I allude to Demosthenes,  
than whom Greece has produced no greater  
orator. I mean Caius Verres, than whom Sicily has  
purer patriot.

*Adverbial Phrases.*

(258) (298)

In vain did Cicero plead In fine, we refused to lis-  
ten to the application. At length the hour ar-  
rived. The petitioners appeared  
no more.

*Infinitive Mood used as Nominative Case.*

(292)

To rhyme was his delight	To study is pleasant.
To begin was one thing,	To labour increases strength.
To finish was another.	To act is the way to acquire new power.
To improve was his chief desire.	They suppose that John believed to act was doubt is to disprove.
What is this but to rebel?	He thinks that to illustrate is to prove.
To silence is not always to convince.	To declaim is not to reason.

*Part of a sentence used as Nominative Case.*

(292)

His having been a prisoner was no protection.	To see the sun is pleasant.
That we are oppressed, insulted and impoverished, avails nothing with them.	They say that to live virtuously, and to exercise benevolence, is their chief aim.
To see how happy it would make George, would gratify me.	To expect any reform in such circumstances was visionary.

*Part of a sentence used as Antecedent to a Relative Pronoun.*

(277)

He came unprepared, which I could not appreciate.	The affair was decided hastily and without consideration, which gave great offence.
---	---

Unwilling to injure him, I tried to conciliate. Too obstinate to yield, John persisted to the end. Be careful to avoid giving offence. I long to press the sons and tell them what a learn.	lord lives yet to rule them. They are ready to tread in every track of Doug- las. And old Duncas loved to hear our songs. They have a desire to
--	--

*The Infinitive Mood governed by Participles, Adjectives and Nouns.*

I was learning to fence. George was apt to make mistakes. It was a day to be remem- bered. It was a sight to gladden the heart.	Charles is attempting to scale the wall. The officer was ready to enlist his recruits. He was a man worthy to be respected.
---	--

*Infinitive Mood after BID, DARE, &c.*

(295)

Let us improve. We bid him enter. He makes us study. I feel his words thrill through me. Could you hear him de- claim? We saw him expire. George dares not enter.	The enemy durst not dis- turb them. He would not dare ap- proach the fort. I will not let you have it. Charles cannot make me yield. Henry heard him speak.
---	--

James was a forsaken child.  
A deserted man, a de-  
spised author, he retired.  
A conquered enemy, he had no alternative.

*The Case Absolute.*

(296) (115—118)

The enemy retreating,  
The time permitting, we  
will proceed.  
John being informed, I  
shall write.  
Shame being lost, all vir-  
tue is lost.  
The lesson having been  
recited, Charles was  
dismissed.  
The theme being read,  
Henry was praised.  
Charles consenting, I will  
go.

These conditions being  
read, the parties a-  
greed.  
The soldiers being drawn  
out, the orders were  
given.  
The commander being  
killed, confusion ensu-  
ed.  
There were none, the  
French excepted, who  
escaped.  
All, even the Jews being  
included, were sent  
away.

*The Infinitive Mood.*

(291) (114) (219—220) (145) (164) (185) (204)

Do you love to read?  
George loves to play.  
William expects to obtain  
a medal.  
I hope he will continue  
to recite well.  
We expected to come  
here before.  
I am learning to ride.

They are teaching John  
to draw landscapes  
Is this good to use?  
Are you able to walk?  
He is the king to rule  
them.  
He is the tyrant to op-  
press that people.  
Afraid to die, unfit to  
live, he lingered on.

He is above doing a mean action.  
 He was far from expecting a reward.  
 William dislikes attending court.  
 You are proud of having the medal.  
 I am unused to calling names.  
 They were fond of telling long stories.  
 He was afraid of committing himself.  
 He never feared losing a friend.  
 George spends too much time in amusing himself.  
 William derives pleasure from reading history.

*Participial Nouns.*

(115—118)

Reading is useful.  
 The having been slandered is no fault of Peter.  
 By the observing of these rules he succeeded.  
 This was a betraying of the trust.  
 It is an overvaluing of ourselves.  
 Their neglecting this was ruinous.  
 Drawing is taught in that school.  
 Being praised was his ruin.  
 Surveying is a pleasant study.  
 Do you teach gauging? Deceiving is not convincing.  
 This is the art of pleasing. Excessive drinking is a terrible vice.

*Participial Adjectives.*

(275) (115—118) (108—114)

This is an animating reflection.  
 That is a running stream.  
 Hear those singing birds.  
 He has no more glowing hopes.  
 Henry is a ruined man.  
 He was a hurt deer.



*Participles.*

(115—118) (119—125)

I was sleeping. George came running to me.  
 William is reporting. George has been walking. The enemy may be retreating.  
 James is fond of eating apples and drinking new cider.  
 Having retired, we could not return.  
 Having called the guide, he told his story.  
 He knew this, having seen the documents.  
 Seeing no chance for escape, they surrendered.  
 Benjamin - was bringing his book to me.  
 Being an old man, he was timorous and cautious.  
 Japhet, being afraid, retreated.  
 George, being uncertain, gave no opinion.  
 Seth, being informed, was greatly alarmed.  
 You, being oppressed, dare not revolt.  
 Having been caressed, he became vain.  
 Having been left an heir, he was exposed to temptation.  
 Admired and applauded, he still retained his modesty.  
 Deserted, forgotten, ruined, he preserved his integrity.  
 When lost to all shame, they may not return.  
 Henry, flattered as he is, may escape ruin.

It is to be observed that by the use of the verb *to be* and the present participle, the meaning of all the moods and tenses of an active or neuter verb may be expressed with a slight variation which denotes that the action is continued; as, *I am learning, I was learning, for I learn, I learned.*

*Participial Nouns governing an Objective Case.*

(297) (115—118)

He delights in torment - We are not fond of raising others.  
 ing disputes.

<p>The merchant's wares might be sold. The mechanic's time may have been wasted. The good man's treasure is incorruptible. The sinner's way is hard. The soldier's life is full of perils. The farmer's wealth is in his lands.</p>	<p>The idler's task is irk- some. That boy is James's brother. This book belongs to the Apprentices' Library. I have been reading the Ladies' Magazine. Charles's father is Wil- liam's uncle.</p>
---	--

*Nouns and Pronouns in Apposition.*

(285) (48—59)

<p>Homér the poet was blind. Howard the philan- thropist was a man of great energy. Buonaparte, the Emperor of France, was prompt in decision. Our countryman Frank- lin was a genuine phi- losopher. You have shown your- selves brave soldiers. I addressed him the President. Francis the First, King of France, was a dis- tinguished patron of learning.</p>	<p>If his name be George, I'll call him Peter. Do you call him a patri- ot? This fruit the orange is a tropical production. We met some horsemen, natives on the Pampas of Buenos Ayres. My guide called them gauchos. Their wild habits render them almost barbari- ans. John considered him an impostor. They called you a trai- tor.</p>
---	---

*Interrogative Pronouns used as Adjectives.*

(276) (166—186)

What man can ask such	They act; but under
a favor?	what authority?
Which person will apply?	We would inquire which
For what purpose came	man is right?
you hither?	Which boy is this?
To which side do you	Through what perils
incline?	have we passed?

*Compound Personal Pronouns.*

(85)

I will examine myself.	You should not praise
Thou shouldst try thyself.	yourself.
He loves himself alone.	John exalts himself too
She should respect her-	much.
self.	William and James have
It will not remove itself.	provided themselves
We call ourselves honest.	with books.
We have proved your-	Know ye not yourselves?
selves brave.	You and Charles have
They guard themselves	furnished yourselves
well.	James and I will amuse
You may take yourselves	ourselves here.

*Possessive Case.*

(286) (52—56) (58—59)

This is John's hat,	Sarah's work advances
John's brother has ar-	rapidly.
rived.	This man's time was mis-
Will Charles's father	spent.
come?	Shed the country's pros-
George's father's house	perity be sacrificed?
is new	

That which is true, I will defend.  
 What is true, I will defend.  
 That which is excellent, I support.  
 What is excellent, I support.  
 That which we wish, we hope for.  
 What we desire, we expect.  
 Whatever he attempts, he will accomplish.

Whatsoever is taught, they will learn.  
 I aspire to what is excellent.  
 They seek what is valuable.  
 We may attempt what is worthy.  
 May we never lose what is most valuable.  
 What I regret most of all, is his disgrace.

*Interrogative Pronouns used as Nouns.*

(89—91) (147—165) (288) (279) (281)

Whom do you seek ?  
 What seek ye ?  
 Which is this ?  
 Who is that ?  
 Who comes there ?  
 What can you do ?  
 Whom do they expect ?  
 What is that ?  
 George, who came with you ?  
 Who brought William here ?  
 Walter, whom do those men demand ?  
 Arthur, inquire what Arthur, inquire what  
 Of whom did you inquire ?  
 To whom did you apply ?

those persons would have.  
 James, see who it is that makes that noise.  
 What is your name ?  
 Which was the aggressor ?  
 Who can divine the cause of this change ?  
 Whom would you attach ?  
 Which will be the better way ?  
 Whose hat is this ?

<p>Ye, who have once entered, may not return.          You, who are discreet, can direct his way.          They, that observed rect us.</p>	<p>Those things, remembered them.          Thou, that art the guide of the blind, canst direct us.</p>
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*The Conjunction as used as a Relative Pronoun.*

(277—306)

<p>Such as required aid received it.          Such as were worthy To all such as were worthy of the honour an invitation was sent Such as were not included expressed their discontent openly.          Such as claimed a pension obtained it.          I suppose they were such as we would not honour.          I ask not such as have no regard for their country.</p>	<p>They purchased such as would be useful.          Over such as were captured legally, this decree could exert no influence.</p>
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*The Compound Relative Pronoun.*

(277—281) (279) (281)

<p>I propose that which is good.          I oppose that which you offer.          I propose what is good.          You see that which I offer.          I propose what I offer.          They know what which is John asks that which I cannot grant.</p>	<p>I propose that which is good.          You see that which I offer.          You see what I offer.          They know that which is good.</p>
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*Relative Pronouns.*

(86—91—277) (234—236)

I love the man who practises virtue.  
 He is a patriot, who realises his country.  
 It was James who entered the room.  
 I love not the sport which causes pain.  
 It was Charles to whom I applied.

Obeys your parents whom you should always respect.  
 It was John whom they feared.  
 Thomas called his brother, to whom they applied.  
 William entered the house which was near.

The trees, which he planted, flourished.  
 Those parents, whom he had seen, were satisfied.  
 The measures, which we propose, you resist.

Relative Pronouns referring to Personal Pronouns  
 and agreeing with them in person.  
 (86—91—277) (237—238)

I, who am your friend, will assist you.  
 Thou, who art our protector, canst relieve us.  
 He, who loves virtue, will practise it.

We, who have placed him there, will support him.

The man, who entered first, had retired.  
 James, whose father was there, returned.  
 They, that are wise, will think of these things.  
 They, that are foolish, will disregard them.  
 The men, whom we respect, are known.  
 That, which I propose, I will support.  
 I have told you that which you cannot disprove.  
 The measures, which we propose, you resist.  
 Those parents, whom he had seen, were satisfied.  
 The trees, which he planted, flourished.

Shall we get a passport ?	May he speak ?
They will bind me.	What said he ?
I have run away.	They have won.
George makes haste.	Shall I not write ?
He saw a light.	May he not have told the
We have seen it.	secret ?
Did you ring ?	Work diligently.
Shall we ride ?	Tread carefully.
Arise, awake, put on thy	Can you swim ?
strength.	He has hidden.
Do ye sleep ?	Leave disputes.
Show yourselves men.	I have no brother.
They are sold.	

*Irregular Verbs Passive.*

(282—233) (226—229) (187—205) (213—217)  
(218—225)

They are forgotten.	The veil was wrought
I am not heard.	with gold.
We are struck.	It was kept in a drawer.
His harp was strung.	James was well known.
They had been taken.	They were left without
She was overtaken.	friends.
George will be well	The money was lent on
taught.	pledge.
His robes were all torn.	I shall be met by my
They may be thrown	brother.
aside.	He was paid in gold.
They may have been	The book might have
thrust away.	been read.
It was worn out.	The horse was ridden to
The garment was woven	death.
without seam.	The thief was sought,
Thomas was seen there.	but he was not found.
They were frozen	The solid walls were sha-
	ken.

Few obtain them.  
 He unites the beautiful  
 with the useful.  
 Henry respects the old.  
 The young respect him.  
 The great are not always  
 happy.  
 He looks upon the humble.  
 He prizes the penitent.  
 the earth.

Are not the righteous  
 approved?  
 Shall not the excellent of  
 the earth be rewarded?  
 Blessed are the pure in  
 heart.  
 The merciful shall re-  
 ceive mercy.  
 The meek shall inherit

*Adjective Pronouns used as Nouns.*

(92—96) (147—165)

This pleases me.  
 That displeases you  
 I want none.  
 Do you want any?  
 I shall ask for these.  
 Shall you seek for any?  
 These are the men.  
 Some require advice.  
 Others can direct their  
 own course.  
 None will return.  
 All need pardon.  
 Such are ready to seek it.  
 Each will ask for some-  
 thing.  
 Either will answer.  
 One seeks wealth.

Another toils for fame.  
 These are studious.  
 Those are frugal.  
 Some may ask for you  
 Others will scarce miss  
 your company.  
 All will have been com-  
 pleted.  
 Such may expect atten-  
 tion.  
 None will bestow it  
 This I have desired.  
 That I have avoided.  
 Do not require that.  
 He abandons all such to  
 their fate.

*Irregular Verbs, Active and Neuter.*

(226—229) (128—146) (206—212) (230—231)

I go to town.  
 He went to Boston.  
 They have gone.  
 Shall we go?  
 Forsake not your friends  
 He forgets kindness



*Nouns of multitude requiring Verbs in the singular*  
number.

(284—119—121)

The assembly disperses. The court was in session.  
The mob assembles. The jury was unanimous.  
The Congress adjourns. An army was raised.  
The nation was alarmed. The regiment was dis-  
banded. The parliament is pro-  
rogued.

*Nouns of multitude requiring Verbs in the plural*  
number.

(284—122—127)

The people were scattered. People do not regard such  
reports. The mob were not aware of their strength.  
The community are not so easily deceived. The jury have not a-  
greed.

*Adjectives used as Nouns.*

(279—281—288—299) (64—74)

The brave deserve honour. The idle are often sup-  
ported by the industri-  
ous. The powerful should pro-  
tect the weak. No good can result from  
such proceedings. He blunders upon the  
ridiculous. Neglect not the poor. He hopes for much, but  
will be content with little. The hand of the diligent  
increaseth riches. Many expect riches.

They may be discovered. Unless they be restrained, they will succeed. If George be flattered, he John was deserted, but he was not disour- aged: Though we be reviled, we are not offended.

*Nouns and Pronouns Singular, connected by the Conjunction AND, requiring a Verb in the plural.*

(282)  
John and Charles play. William, George and Samuel, do not play. Mark and James love play. Both John and George have returned.

*Nouns and Pronouns Singular, connected by the Conjunction OR or NOR, requiring a Verb in the singular.*

(283)  
A good boy or girl loves study. Either you or I must re- turn. Either George or Charles has walked here. Sarah or Mary departs hence. Either the man or his son has returned. He or his brother resides in Boston.

Either Simon or Gustavus lives in Portland. An old book or a new book answers his purpose. Neither John nor William has expressed an opinion. Neither Mary nor Charlotte expects a present.

He seems an old man. We appear culprits before you.  
 She walks a queen. I may be an unfortunate man, but I am no criminal.  
 You are a fine interpreter. They should be thorough scholars.  
 He is an utter stranger. He had been king.  
 He was afterwards a prisoner. You are a young scholar.  
 You are a new aspirant. Charles should have been a guide.  
 You seem a young scholar. John may not be monitored.  
 We will be your teachers. Here they would seem lords.  
 In their country they are servants. They must be slaves.  
 We might be victors. They must be slaves.

*Verbs passive.*

(287 to 206)

James is praised. William is rewarded. You are believed.  
 Charles has been wanted. Charles has been wanted.  
 Has Charles been wanted? The letter had been received.  
 Five soldiers will be discharged. Will they be rewarded?  
 Henry can be called. Be thou loved. Be ye instructed.  
 The vessel would have been expected. It was enlarged.  
 Your books will have been enlarged.

Hark ! the bell tolls.  
Hast ! utter not a word.  
Hail ! excellent commander, triumph in your success.  
William, return to me.  
Philip ! call your brother.  
Do not fear, James.  
Soldiers ! you have acted bravely.

Citizens ! you have exceeded our hopes.  
I applaud your conduct, my friend.  
We admire your firmness, James.  
Proceed, my son.  
Retire, my men.  
Fellow soldiers ! you have deserved our thanks.

*The Verb TO BE.*

(147—152) (153—165)

I am happy.  
Thou art content.  
He is worthy.  
She is excellent.  
We are weary.  
Ye are too superstitious.  
You are not active.  
They are bold.  
Charles was proud.  
Thou wast right.  
George has been angry.  
The man will be impatient.  
Be thou patient.  
Be ye careful.  
Be you watchful.  
If I were ready, I would accompany you.

If thou wert angry, I should retire.  
May I enter, if I will be quiet ?  
May he not have been too hasty ?  
If we had been careless, you would have been angry with us.  
If George were here, he would be glad.  
Though he were innocent, such appearances would injure him.  
Unless they were cautious, they could not be successful.

*The Verb TO BE and other Neuter Verbs.*

(147—152) (153—165) (289)

Thou art the man.  
He is an impostor.  
He was a strange person.  
We can be conquerors.

*Verbs in the Imperative Mood.*

(174-276-288-279-281)

Receive your reward.  
Enter the house.  
Call the man.  
Do you obey : doubt not the result.  
Do thou follow wise precepts.  
Offer no violence.  
Use all gently.

*Nouns, Verbs, Prepositions, &c.*

(278-288-289) (108-107)

I received a letter from you.  
He had received a note from me.  
John arrived at Havre.  
He complained to you.  
Shall we walk to Boston ?  
They might return to Europe.  
Charles passes by us.  
Walter wished for some apples.  
Beyond that tree an opening appears.  
Between the parties a contention ensued concerning their principles.  
They seem beneath your notice.  
Pass down that walk.  
Remain near the desk.  
About the letter we agreed entirely.  
After dinner we will play.

*Verbs, Nouns, Interjections, &c.*

(267-268-308)

Ah ! me, I do but rave.  
Oh excellent friend ! protect me.  
Alas ! I fear for life.  
Master, we perish.  
Oh thou, my parent, restore me to thy favour.  
Fie ! my son, do not behave thus  
Lo ! I reveal the secret.

She passed our house.  
We passed her carriage.  
Our books remain.  
Their horses will change places.  
This boy respects his master.  
We respect you.  
She loves her ease.  
He reveres them.  
She wasted her time.  
Have you wasted your paper.  
Leave them.  
You may want that paper.  
They banished Catiline.  
This measure pleased Cicero.  
Those Romans have perished.  
They bless us.  
Help every sufferer.  
They will help each man.  
Either party may prevail.  
Neither party will yield the ground.  
It relieved her.  
It would relieve me.  
Some people entered.  
Other men retired.  
All persons approved the measures.  
Such measure should prevail.  
This man would vote.  
That man would not vote.

You required such treatment.  
All the company cannot decide.  
One mother restrains her child.  
Another woman neglects her duty.  
I pity her.  
One child requires encouragement.  
Other children need reproach.  
You should respect your parents.  
Ye should love your school-fellows.  
Never injure your play-mates.  
They cannot endure such treatment.  
We will play our game through.  
If this boy play, trouble will ensue.  
This boy quarrels.  
Such boys frequently receive reproof.  
Any scholar may enter the play-ground.  
Either side may have triumphed.  
Nothing pleases him.  
Something will attract her attention.

# *Regular Verbs, Personal Pronouns and Adverbs.*

(166—186) (240—258)

A verb in the imperative mood always agrees with thou, ye or you, either expressed or understood.

I care not. Never care. Do not presume too much. I will watch. Fare you well. Looked he frowningly? They might have followed. Then die. They may perish. Perish ye. We might perish. She might not have perished. We will sport here. Do you sport. Ye shall not sport. Do thou sport. They will soon return. Well, they may return.

## *Regular, Active and Neutral Verbs, Personal and Adjective Pronouns, and Nouns.*

(279—281) (288—276) (77—96)

I love him. I received my money. He troubles me. He feared his antagonist. We want our cloaks. You will not want guns. You may need fire. He will recover his hat. You annoy her. You miss your books.

He does bow.  
 She does blunder.  
 The dog does bite.  
 I did return.  
 Thou didst return.  
 Ye did declare.  
 An enemy did mourn.  
 He does comply.  
 The court did deliberate  
 The courtiers did com-  
 plain.

*Interrogative forms.* Verbs, Pronouns, &c.  
 (172—173) (133 note) (77—84) (240—258)

Wilt thou enter?  
 Will the soldiers have  
 supped then?  
 May we retire?  
 Can we not improve?  
 Must you depart?  
 May John play now?  
 Might I not reason?  
 Could I not remonstrate?  
 Would you yield?  
 Should fear prevail?  
 May not the men have  
 failed?  
 Might not John have  
 smiled?  
 Should we have feared?

Do I fear?  
 Dost thou tremble?  
 Does he triumph?  
 Does the man hope?  
 Do you offend?  
 Didst thou ask?  
 Did he survive?  
 Lives he here?  
 Does he live here?  
 Has he repented?  
 Had James returned?  
 Have the men retired?  
 Hadst thou revived?  
 Shall I remain?  
 Shalt thou persevere?  
 Will he retract?

Ye do obey.  
 You do observe.  
 They do apologize.  
 The lions do rage.  
 The horse did limp.  
 The friends did lament.  
 Men do mistake.  
 The king did hesitate.  
 Ye do evil.  
 I do care.  
 Ye do breathe.  
 Thou dost boast.



*Interrogative Form of the Potential Mood.*  
(175-178)

May John enter ?	May John enter ?
Can William play ?	Could Charles return ?
Should the man retire ?	May Sarah pass ?
May not the fire have	Might the boys return ?
burned ?	

*Personal Pronouns, Regular Verbs, Adverbs, &c*  
(77-84) (166-171) (279-281-298)

I play.	May I return ?
He played.	If you play, we will play.
You have played.	Unless I study, I shall
Thou hast played.	fail.
We may not play.	Though we enter, you
Ve had excelled.	will remain.
You could have improv-	If we enter, they will also
ed.	enter.
They will walk.	If ye repent, ye shall live.
Ve will have walked.	If I return, he will return.
Thou mayst walk.	I may have tried vainly
We could have walked.	You should consider.
He would not walk.	We have turned.
She would walk.	They have not turned.
May they return ?	We will retire.
They may return.	Ve shall retire.
We may not return.	Shall we retire ?
She may have returned.	May he enter ?

*Auxiliary Verb do. Pronouns, &c.*  
(172-178) (77-84)  
I do promise.  
Thou dost perform.  
He does interfere.  
We do commend.  
6\*

Could Francis live here? If Joseph return.  
 Should Patrick remove? Judah may rejoice.  
 If Caesar had hesitated, the enemy would have  
 conquered.  
 May Peter watch these? If the people assembled,  
 Unless James declined, the election would not  
 follow.  
 Might misfortunes fol-  
 low?  
 May Peter watch these? If the people assembled,  
 The mice could have  
 gnawed.  
 The game should have  
 ended.

*Articles, Nouns, Regular*

*Verbs, &c.*

(166—171) (174—186) (279—281—298)

The bell did not sound.  
 The soldiers marched  
 slowly.  
 Though Jane return,  
 William will stay.  
 May the provisions last?  
 May not the provisions last?  
 Johnson could complain.  
 Swift would rhyme.  
 The enemy would not  
 yield.  
 The swords gleamed fear-  
 fully.  
 The waterfall would still  
 roar.  
 The rivulet could not tar-  
 ry.  
 The river would flow on.  
 The arts must now revive.  
 The lyre may sound.  
 The wine might sparkle.  
 Mirth would prevail.  
 Justice may delay.  
 Philosophy may flourish  
 Peace will endure.  
 War may have ceased.  
 The arts must now revive.

Will Henry enter ?  
Had the enemy retreat-  
ed ?

*Auxiliary verb do. Articles, Substantives, &c.*  
(279—281) (172—173)

George does study.  
William did reply.  
The men do walk.  
The multitude do shout.  
The enemy did retreat.  
Charles does play.  
The boys do quarrel.  
The horses did escape.  
A man did enter.  
A child did depart.

*Auxiliary verb do: Interrogative form.*

(172—173) (133—note)

Does George study ?  
Did William walk ?  
Do the men call ?  
Did the boys retire ?  
Did the children differ ?  
Does James play ?  
Did the horse enter ?  
Do birds migrate ?  
Did Thomas travel ?  
Did Charles return ?

*Articles, Substantives, Regular Verbs, Adverbs, and Conjunctions.*

(279—281—298) (175—178) (179—184) (240—258) (261—266)

The accident may hap-  
pen.  
John talks fast.  
The sun beams brightly.  
The wind may rage.  
Charles may have remov-  
ed.  
Susan might amend.  
James can return.  
Charlotte cannot have re-  
turned.  
The President could re-  
sign.  
The child might have of-  
fended.  
James may improve.  
James can return.  
Charlotte cannot have re-  
turned.  
The President could re-  
sign.  
The child might have of-  
fended.  
James may improve.  
James can return.  
Charlotte cannot have re-  
turned.  
The President could re-  
sign.

## II. SYNTACTICAL PARSING

### I. EASY SENTENCES ILLUSTRATING THE RULES OF SYNTAX.

#### *Articles, Substantives, and Regular Verbs.*

(279—281) (166—171)

A man walks.	Henry enters.
Bonaparte had arrived.	Charles entered.
The enemy appear.	Samuel studies.
William has played.	The boy studied.
The carriage will pass.	A girl has studied.
The fire will advance.	William had studied.
Time passes.	Stephen shall study.
The hour had expired.	George will have studied.
The birds have escaped.	Men have died.
The trumpet sounded.	Boys play.
Gertrude will have walk	Gustavus conquered.
The trees have blossom	Cæsar triumphed.
The roses will bloom.	Pompey has departed.
The diamond sparkles.	The Romans excelled.
	The tyrant had suffered.
	The Americans will flourish.

#### INTERROGATIVE FORM.

In asking a question it is usual to place the nominative case between the auxiliary and the verb.

(279—281) (166—171) (138—note)

Will John return ?	Had William retired ?
Has Cyrus arrived ?	
Has the man died ?	
Shall Frederick retire ?	
Shall John return ?	

**NEED** is a verb. Present, *need*, Imperfect, *needed*, Perfect Participle, *needed*. It is regular and neuter; of the Indicative mood, present tense. Singular, *I need, thou needest, he needs, Plural, we need, ye or you need, they need*. It is found in the third person plural number and agrees with PRINCES. Rule.

**NOT** is an adverb, and qualifies **NEED**. Rule. **THINK** is a verb. Present *think*, Imperfect *thought*, Perfect Participle *thought*. It is irregular and active; of the Imperative Mood, Present Tense and is governed by **NEED**. Rule.

It is a personal pronoun Singular, Nominative *I*, Possessive *My*, Objective *Me*. Plural, Nominative *We*, Possessive *Our*, Objective *Us*. It is of the third person, singular number, neuter gender, objective case, and is governed by **THINK**. Rule.

**ANY** is an indefinite adjective pronoun and belongs to DIMINUTION. Rule. **DIMINUTION** is a common noun, of the third person, singular number, neuter gender, objective case, and is put in apposition with **IT**. Rule.

**OR** is a preposition and governs greatness. Rule. **THEIR** is a possessive adjective pronoun and belongs to GREATNESS. Rule. **GREATNESS** is a common noun, of the third person, singular number, neuter gender, objective case and is governed by **OR**. Rule.

**OR** is a disjunctive conjunction, and connects **DEROGATION** with **DIMINUTION**. **DEROGATION** is a common noun, of the third person, singular number, neuter gender and is connected with **DIMINUTION** by the conjunction **OR**. Rule. &c. &c.

**A PARTICIPLE.** 1. Tell what kind. 2. From what verb  
3. Conjugate the verb. 4. Name its  
participles, active or passive. 5.  
Tell what it belongs to. 6. Give the  
rule.

**A RELATIVE PRONOUN.** 1. Tell the antecedent. 2. Give  
rule for Pronoun agreeing  
with antecedent. 3. Person.  
4. Number. 5. Case.  
If nominative. 5. What it gov-  
erns.  
If objective. 5. What governs  
it. 6. Give the rule.

**AN ADJECTIVE PRONOUN.** 1. Tell what kind. 2. What  
it belongs to. 3. Give the  
rule.

**AN ADJECTIVE.** 1. Name its three degrees of comparison.  
2. Tell which degree it is of. 3.  
What it belongs to. 4. Give the rule.  
An adjective or adjective Pronoun used as a noun is parsed as  
a noun.

**AN ADVERB.** 1. What does it qualify. 2. Give the rule.  
**A PREPOSITION.** 1. Tell what it governs.  
**A CONJUNCTION.** 1. Tell what it connects.  
**AN INTERJECTION.** 1. Tell what it is.

### 363. EXAMPLE OF SYNTACTICAL PARSING BY THE FORGOING TABLE.

'The wisest princes need not think it any dimi-  
nution of their greatness or derogation from their  
sufficiency, to rely upon counsel.'  
THE is the definite article, prefixed to PRINCES.  
Rule.

WISEST is an adjective; positive *wise*, compara-  
tive *wiser*, superlative *wisest*; it is of the superlative  
degree and belongs to PRINCES. Rule.  
PRINCES is a common noun, of the third person,  
plural number, masculine gender and nominative  
case to NEED. Rule.

His last lesson.  
 Their strange conduct.  
 All the people.  
 A courage undaunted.  
 St. Domingo.  
 A Boston merchant.  
 A delightful spot.  
 This fertile island.

West Indian scenery.  
 American manners.  
 The English king.  
 A French baron.  
 The longest voyage.  
 Our agreeable ride.  
 Your pleasant visit.  
 My favourite haunt.

## 362. SYNTACTICAL PARSING TABLE.

It is desirable that the pupil should be required to conform exactly to the following table, naming each particular, in the order prescribed. A compliance with this direction will prevent many errors, and soon enable the learner to parse not only with fluency, but with a clear understanding of the exercises.

**AN ARTICLE.** 1. Tell what kind. 2. What noun it is prefixed to. 3. Give the rule.  
**A NOUN.** 1. Tell what kind. 2. Person. 3. Number. 4. Gender. 5. Case.  
 If nominative 6. What it governs. and 7. Give the rule.  
 If possessive 6. What governs it. and 7. Give the rule.  
 If objective 6. What governs it. and 7. Give the rule.  
 If nominative independent, 6. Give the rule.  
**A personal pronoun the same except 1.** Decline it.  
**A VERB.** 1. Conjugate it. 2. Tell what kind. 3. Mood. 4. Tense. 5. Decline it in that mood and tense.  
 6. Person. 7. Number. 8. Tell what it agrees with. 9. Give the rule.  
 If infinitive mood. 5. Tell what governs it. 6. Give the rule.  
 If infinitive used as nominative case. 5. Give the rule.  
 If infinitive absolute. 5. Give the rule.

*Articles, Adjectives, Participial Adjectives, Adjective  
Pronouns, and Nouns.*

(276) (92—96) (117)

Our own countrymen.	True stories.
Your life.	Bad quills.
An unpleasant walk.	Worse paper.
Rainy weather.	The worst ink.
A cloudy day.	My books.
Those dark clouds.	Your hat.
His excellent rules.	His gloves.
Their humanity.	A furnished house.
Our garden.	Your loose coat.
An oaken table.	Their desks.
Another severe winter	Her composition.
Those ripe grapes	Thy prayers.
These sweet raisins.	Thine offering.
Happy America.	Mine honour.
Every woman.	Our stores.
Such excellent wine	This pleasing tale.
A little dog.	Fifty-nine rooms.
Less caution.	That far country.
The least delay.	These two volumes.
My nice penknife.	My three brothers.
Mine own honour.	Those bright stars.
A genuine bill.	Each true patriot.
An unusual time.	Animating resolution
The least integrity.	A running brook.
A splendid reward.	Every other person.
Either side.	Any rich merchant.
The other girl.	All free citizens.
A corrupt monitor.	Either party.
A fair account.	Some bolder sailors.
Their town books.	One bright example.
A coloured map.	Another interesting fact.
Her late attempt.	



*Articles, Adjectives and Nouns.*

(275) (64—74)

A fertile country.  
A clear spring.  
The green trees.  
Delicious honey.  
Twenty soldiers.  
Fifty ships.  
Perfect goodness.  
Eternal happiness.  
A final reward.  
Infinite wisdom.  
A boundless prospect.  
Unceasing application.  
Young birds.  
The rude temper  
Patience untired.  
Excellent behaviour.  
Two yellow birds.  
Open windows.  
Uncommon prudence.  
Genuine repentance.

A good man.  
A better man.  
The best man.  
A wise father.  
A wisest father.  
An honest farmer.  
An old house.  
Great virtues.  
Greater virtues.  
The industrious bees.  
A dutiful child.  
Happy children.  
A happier parent.  
Men unfortunate.  
An undutiful son.  
A diligent scholar.  
The United States.  
The six presidents.  
Sound statesmen.

The keys.  
A mayor.  
The school.  
Charlestown  
George.  
Sarah.  
A goat.  
An ox.

A ride.  
Virtue.  
The virtues  
A city.  
The cities.  
Beauty.  
Beauties.  
A key.

It belongs to man. 'Every adjective and participle belongs to a noun or pronoun.' MAN is a common noun, of the third person, singular number and masculine gender.

## EXERCISES IN PARSING.

### I. ETYMOLOGICAL PARSING.

N. B. The pupil should first be required to parse these Exercises with the questions in the Etymological Parsing Table, and afterwards should go over the whole fluently without questions before proceeding to the Syntactical Exercises.

#### NOTE TO INSTRUCTORS.

The figures prefixed to each of the Exercises in Parsing refer to paragraphs in the Grammar to be recited at the same recitation with the Parsing lesson. The portion of the Grammar intended for a single lesson is included in brackets: thus, (60—63) includes what relates to the Article.

#### Articles and Nouns.

(278, 274) (28—29) (30—35) (36—46) (48—59) (60—68)

A boy.	The man.
A girl.	Men.
A tree.	Life.
An apple.	Lives.
An orange.	A union.
The wind.	Washington.
The fields.	Jefferson.
The Hudson	A unicorn.
An island.	A title.
A horse.	The truth.
An hour.	A workman.
The oranges.	An alderman.

- Q. *What is the rule?* A. 'Every adjective and participle belongs to a noun or pronoun.'
- Q. *What is man?* A. A noun.
- Q. *Why?* A. Because it is the name of a thing.
- Q. *What kind?* A. Common.
- Q. *Why?* Because it is the name of a whole class.
- Q. *What person?* A. Third.
- Q. *Why?* Because it is spoken of.
- Q. *What number?* A. Singular.
- Q. *Why?* A. Because it signifies but one thing.
- Q. *What gender?* A. Masculine.
- Q. *Why?* A. Because it signifies an animal of the male kind.

THEIR MAN.

- Q. *What is THEIR?* A. An adjective pronoun.
- Q. *What kind?* A. Possessive.
- Q. *To what does it belong?* A. Man.
- Q. *Give the rule?* A. Adjective pronouns belong to nouns.
- Q. *What is man?* A. A noun.
- Q. *Why?* A. Because it is the name of a thing, &c.

361. *Examples of Parsing without the use of the foregoing interrogatories.*

A GOOD MAN.

A is an indefinite article, prefixed to man. 'The indefinite article a or an is prefixed to nouns in the singular number only.' Good is an adjective. Positive good, comparative better, superlative best.

### 369. PARSING TABLE,

*To be used in Etymological Parsing.*

**AN ARTICLE.** Tell what part of speech it is. Tell why. Tell whether it is *definite* or *indefinite*. Tell what it is prefixed to. Give the rule.\*

**A NOUN.** Tell what part of speech it is. Why. Its kind. Why. Its person. Why. Its number. Its gender. Why.

**AN ADJECTIVE.** Tell what part of speech it is. Why. Compare it. Tell the degree of comparison. Tell what it belongs to. Give the rule.

**AN ADJECTIVE PRONOUN.** Tell what it is. What kind. To what it belongs. Give the rule.

### 360. Application of the foregoing Parsing Table.

A good man.

- Q. *What is a?* A. An article.
- Q. *Why?* A. Because it is used to point out a noun.
- Q. *Is it definite or indefinite?* A. Indefinite.
- Q. *To what is it prefixed?* A. To man.
- Q. *What is the rule?* A. 'The indefinite article a or an is prefixed to nouns in the singular number only.'
- Q. *What is good?* A. An adjective.
- Q. *Why?* A. Because it is added to a noun to express its quality.
- Q. *How is it compared?* A. Positive good, comparative better, superlative best.
- Q. *What degree of comparison?* A. Positive.
- Q. *To what does it belong?* A. To man.

\* Although it may not be strictly methodical to require a rule of Syntax in Etymological Parsing, it will be found more convenient to do so in these instances; as the pupil will then acquire the habit.

351. A Quotation has two inverted commas at the beginning, and two direct ones at the end, of a phrase or passage : as,

“The proper study of mankind is man.”

352. Crochets or Brackets ( ) or [ ] are generally used to enclose some remark or explanation. The part of the sentence thus enclosed is called a Parenthesis, and is usually read quick, and in a low tone ; as,

‘Know then this truth, (enough for man to know,) Virtue alone is happiness below.’

353. An Index or hand  points out a remarkable passage.

354. A Brace } unites three poetical lines ; or connects a number of words, in prose, with one common term.  
355. An Asterisk or little star \* directs the reader to some note in the margin.

356. An Ellipse is thus marked — : as, ‘K——g,’ for King.

357. An Obelisk, which is marked thus †, Double Obelisk thus ‡, and Parallels thus ||, together with the letters of the alphabet, and figures, are used as references to the margin.

## 358. CAPITALS.

The following words should begin with capitals :

1st, The first word of every book, chapter, letter, paragraph, &c.  
2d, The first word after a period, and frequently after the notes of interrogation and exclamation.

3a, The names of the Deity ; as, God, Jehovah, the Supreme Being, &c.

4th, Proper names of persons, places, ships, &c.  
5th, Adjectives derived from proper names, as, Grecian, Roman, English, &c.

6th, The first word of an example, and of a quotation in a direct form ; as, ‘Always remember this ancient maxim : “Know thyself.”’

7th, The first word of every line in poetry.

8th, The pronoun I, and the interjection O ;

9th, Words of particular importance ; as, the Reformation, the Resurrection, the Revolution.

parts of a period as are not necessarily joined together.

#### SEMICOLON.

337. The semicolon serves to suspend and sustain the period, when too long.

#### COLON.

338. The colon is used when the writer wishes to add some new supernumerary reason, or consequence, to what is already said.

#### PERIOD.

339. The period serves to close the sense and construction, and release the voice or attention of the reader.

#### OTHER CHARACTERS USED IN WRITING.

340. Besides the four principal points, the following characters are used in writing :

341. The note of Interrogation ; used when a question is asked ; as, ' Are you sincere ? '

342. The note of Admiration ! used to express admiration or surprise ; as, ' What a confusion ! '

343. The Apostrophe, showing the omission of a letter or syllable, or marking the possessive case of the noun ; as, ' 'Tis, for it is. ' John's book. '

344. The Caret ^ used in writing to show the accidental omission of a word or part of a word.

345. A Hyphen, which is thus marked - ; as, ' Lap-dog, to-morrow. '

346. The Acute Accent, marked thus ' ; as, ' Fan'cy. ' The Grave Accent, thus ` ; as, ' Fa'vor. '

347. The proper mark to distinguish a long syllable, is this ; as, ' Rôsy ; ' and a short one, this ^ ; as, ' Folly. ' This last mark is called a Breve. The Broad Accent is marked with a Circumflex ; as, in ' Hall. '

348. A Diereasis, thus marked ; shows that two vowels form separate syllables ; as, ' Creator. '

349. A Section is thus marked §.

350. A Paragraph, thus ¶.

# EMPHASIS.

329. By emphasis is meant a stronger sound of voice, by which we distinguish some word or words, on which we design to lay particular stress. Sometimes the emphatic words must be distinguished by a particular tone of voice, as well as by a greater stress.

## PAUSES.

330. Pauses or rests, in speaking or reading, are a total cessation of the voice, during a perceptible space of time.

## TONES.

331. Tones consist in the modulation of the voice, and in the notes or variations of sound which we employ, in the expression of our sentiments.

## VERSIFICATION.

332. Versification is the arrangement of a certain number and variety of syllables, according to certain laws.

333. Rhyme is the correspondence of the last sound of one verse, to the last sound or syllable of another.

## PUNCTUATION.

334. Punctuation is the art of pointing or of dividing a discourse into periods, and clauses, by points expressing the pauses to be made in it.

335. The points used are four, viz. the comma, the semicolon, the colon and the period.

## COMMA.

336. The comma is generally used to distinguish nouns from nouns, verbs from verbs, and such other

when three or more things are implied, we should have recourse to the superlative.

**RULE XLIX.**

322. Adverbs should be placed generally before adjectives, and verbs, when single, and between the auxiliary and verb when the auxiliary is used.

## PROSODY.

323. *Prosody* teaches the true pronunciation of words, comprising ACCENT, QUANTITY, EMPHASIS, PAUSE, and TONE, and it also teaches the laws of VERSIFICATION.

### ACCENT.

324. Accent is the laying of a peculiar stress of the voice on a certain letter or syllable in a word, as in the word *presume*, the stress of the voice must be on the letter *u*, in the second syllable, *sume*, which takes the accent.

### QUANTITY.

325. The quantity of a syllable is that time which is occupied in pronouncing it. It is long or short. 326. A vowel or syllable is long, when the accent is on the vowel; which occasions it to be slowly joined in pronunciation, to the following letter: as, 'Fall, bale, mood, house, feature,'

327. A syllable is short, when the accent is on the consonant; which occasions the vowel to be quickly joined to the succeeding letter: as, 'unt, donnet, hunger,'

328. A long syllable requires double the time of a short one in pronouncing it: thus 'Mate' and 'note' should be pronounced as slowly again as 'mat' and 'not.'



321. When a comparison is made between two things, the comparative degree should be used, but

RULE XLVIII.

320. The infinitive mood used as a nominative case requires the verb to be in the third person singular.

RULE XLVII.

319. The imperfect tense should not be joined with an auxiliary verb instead of the perfect participle.

RULE XLVI.

318. The additional *s* of the possessive case is omitted after nouns in the singular number ending in *s*, and after nouns in the plural number ending in *s*.

RULE XLV.

317. The possessive case should always be distinguished by the apostrophe.

RULE XLIV.

316. Adjectives that have in themselves a superlative signification do not admit of the comparative or superlative form.

RULE XLIII.

315. Double comparatives and superlatives are improper.

RULE XLII.

314. An adverb should not be used instead of an adjective.

RULE XLI.

313. An adjective should not be used instead of an adverb.

RULE XL.

312. *This* and *that* agree with nouns in the singular number; *these* and *those*, and the numeral adjectives, require the plural.

RULE XXXIX.

304. Conjunctions usually connect words of the same sort, as adjectives with adjectives, adverbs with adverbs, &c.; as, 'He is wise and good.' 'She conducts prudently and modestly.'

RULE XXXII.

305. Conjunctions are sometimes used to connect different members of the same sentence; as, 'You are happy because you are good.'

RULE XXXIII.

306. The conjunction *as*, used after *such* or *many*, sometimes performs the office of a relative pronoun; as, 'Such as preferred it, rode on horseback.' 'The school contains as many as can be received.'

RULE XXXIV.

307. The conjunction *than* is sometimes placed before an objective case followed by an adjective of the comparative degree; as, 'Cicero, than whom no greater orator was produced by Rome herself.'

RULE XXXV.

308. Interjections require the objective case of a pronoun of the first person, and the nominative case of the second, as, 'Alh me!' 'O thou!'

*Rules to be used in correcting false grammar.*

RULE XXXVI.

309. Two negatives destroy one another, being equivalent to an affirmative.

RULE XXXVII.

310. The personal pronoun *them* should not be used instead of the demonstrative pronouns *these* or *those*.

RULE XXXVIII.

311. The pronoun *what* should never be used instead of the relatives, *who*, *which* or *that*, or the conjunction *that*.

296. A noun or pronoun joined with a participle, unconnected with the rest of the sentence, is in the nominative case absolute; as, '*Shame being lost, all virtue is lost.*'

RULE XXIV.

297. A participial noun is sometimes governed by a preposition and may govern an objective case; as, '*George is too fond of wasting time in trifles.*'

RULE XXVI.

298. Adverbs qualify verbs, participles, adjectives and other adverbs; as, '*Charles writes well; he is improving rapidly; he will very soon acquire an uncommonly fine hand.*'

RULE XXVII.

299. Prepositions govern the objective case; as, '*For him they sacrificed all.*' '*To me this was a sore trial.*'

RULE XXVIII.

300. A noun signifying time, space, direction or distance, is often governed by a preposition understood; as, '*I sat an hour.*' '*He went a voyage.*' '*They went that way.*' '*She rode a mile.*'

RULE XXIX.

301. Conjunctions connect verbs of the same mood and tense; as, '*He speaks and writes well.*' '*Henry may go or stay.*'

302. EXCEPTION. Conjunctions sometimes connect verbs that are of different moods and tenses; as, '*He has come and may stay if he please.*'

RULE XXX.

303. Conjunctions connect nouns and pronouns of the same case; as, '*George and William sur-  
pass you and me, in speaking.*'

289 Neuter verbs and neuter participles have the same case after them as before them, when both words refer to the same thing; as, '*He is a good scholar.*' 'I believe it to have been them.'

RULE XVIII.

290. Passive verbs of naming, &c. have the same case before and after them; as, '*He was called Moses.*'

RULE XIX.

291. A verb in the infinitive mood may be governed by a verb, a noun, an adjective or a participle; as, '*He loves to study.*' 'It was a day to be remembered.' 'Charles is apt to forget.' 'He is striving to correct his fault.'

RULE XX.

292. The infinitive mood or part of a sentence, is sometimes put as the nominative case to the verb, and may have an adjective belonging to it; as, '*To write was his pleasure.*' '*That he had always acted honestly* was a great consolation.'

RULE XXI.

293. The infinitive mood sometimes follows as *or than*; as, '*An object so high as to be invisible.*' '*He desired no more than to know his imperfections.*'

RULE XXII.

294. The infinitive mood is often made absolute or used independently on the rest of the sentence; as, '*To conclude,* I will offer a few reflections.'

RULE XXIII.

295. The infinitive mood is used in the active form without the usual sign to before it, when it comes after the verbs *bid, dare, need, make, see, hear, feel, let*, and some others; as, '*I saw him do it.*' instead of '*I saw him to do it.*' &c.

282. Two or more nouns or pronouns in the singular number, connected by *and*, require a verb or pronoun in the plural; as, 'John and George are diligent; *they* will gain approbation.'

RULE X.

283. Two or more nouns or pronouns in the singular number, connected by *or* or *nor*, require a verb or pronoun in the singular; as, 'Either Charles or Henry is promoted.' 'Whether I employ a man or a boy, I must pay *him* well.'

RULE XII.

284. A noun of multitude may have a verb or pronoun to agree with it, either in the singular or plural number, according to the sense; as, 'The people call for new rulers.' 'The assembly is noisy.'

RULE XIII.

285. Two or more nouns, signifying the same thing, agree in case, and are said to be in apposition; as, 'Franklin, the sage,' 'Hale, the unfortunate patriot.'

RULE XIV.

286. The possessive case is governed by the noun, which is the name of the thing possessed; as, 'John's book,' 'William's father's house.'

RULE XV.

287. The pronouns *his*, *mine* and *thine*, when separated from the nouns to which they belong, are to be considered not as possessive adjective pronouns, but as personal pronouns in the possessive case; as, 'This book is *mine*,' 'That knife is *his*.'

RULE XVI.

288. Active verbs and active participles govern the objective case; as, 'I instruct William,' 'Mary is reading a story.'

274. The definite article *the* is prefixed to nouns of the singular or plural number; as, '*The boy, the books*'

RULE II.

275. Adjectives and participles belong to nouns or pronouns, expressed or understood; as, '*A good man, a blooming rose.*'

RULE IV.

276. Adjective pronouns belong to nouns; as, '*My book, each letter.*'

RULE V.

277. Pronouns must agree with their antecedents, or the nouns which they represent, in gender, number, and person; as, '*The man whom I respect.*' '*The vice which I hate.*' '*Thou, who lovest wisdom.*'

RULE VI.

278. The neuter pronoun *it* sometimes refers to a whole member of a sentence or to something generally understood; as, '*How is it with you?*' '*It was hard to give up all.*'

RULE VII.

279. The nominative case governs the verb in number and person; as, '*John protects William.*' '*Thou art wise.*'

RULE VIII.

280. The noun or pronoun denoting the person or thing addressed or spoken to, is in the nominative case independent; as, '*Come hither, Charles.*'

RULE IX.

281. A verb must agree with its nominative case in number and person; as, '*We enter.*' '*He relieves.*'

273. The indefinite Article *a* or *an* is prefixed to nouns in the singular number only; as, 'A man, an acorn',

# RULE I.

272. No sentence is complete without a verb, expressed or understood.

271. Government is when one word causes another to be in some particular number, person or case.

270. Agreement is when one word is like another in number, case, gender or person.

269. Syntax treats of the agreement, government and proper arrangement of words in a sentence.

## SYNTAX.

268. *Last of the principal Interjections:*  
Oh ! pish ! heigh ! lo ! behold ! ah ! tush ! fie !  
hush ! hail ! soho ! alas !

267. The Interjection is a word used to express passion or emotion.

## INTERJECTION.

265. *The Copulative.* And, that, both, for, therefore, if, then, since, because, wherefore.  
266. *The Disjunctive.* But, than, though, either, or, as, unless, neither, nor, lest, yet, notwithstanding.  
eg.

*Last of the principal Conjunctions.*

## SYNTAX.

255. *Of negation*; as, 'Nay, no, not,' &c.  
 256. *Of interrogation*; as, 'How, why, wherefore, whither,' &c.  
 257. *Of comparison*; as, 'More, most, better, best, worse, worst, less, least, very, almost, little, alike,' &c.  
 258. Phrases, which do the office of adverbs, are termed adverbial phrases; as, 'in the best manner possible, in fine, in general, in vain, at most, at least,' &c.

# PREPOSITION.

259. A preposition is a part of speech which serves to connect words, and show the relation between them.

## 260. *List of the principal Prepositions.*

Of	into	above	at	off	on or upon	among	after	about	against.
to	within	below	near						
for	without	between	up						
by	over	beneath	down						
with	under	from	before						
in	through	beyond	behind						

# CONJUNCTION.

261. A Conjunction is a word that is chiefly used to connect sentences; joining two or more simple sentences into a compound one. It sometimes connects only words.
262. Conjunctions are principally divided into two sorts, the Copulative and the Disjunctive.
263. The Copulative conjunction connects words and sentences together and continues the sense.
264. The Disjunctive conjunction connects words and sentences together, but expresses opposition in the sense.



242. Some adverbs are compared :

REGULARLY.		IRREGULARLY.	
Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.	
Soon,	sooner,	noonest.	
Often,	oftenner,	oftenest.	
Wisely,	more wisely,	most wisely.	

Well,	better,	best.
Badly, or ill,	worse,	worst.

of Order, Number, &c.

*Last of the principal Adverbs.*

244. Of number ; as, ' Once, twice, thrice, ' &c.	
245. Of order ; as, ' First, secondly, thirdly, fourthly, fifthly, lastly, finally, ' &c.	
246. Of place ; ' Here, there, where, elsewhere, anywhere, somewhere, nowhere, herein, whither, thither, upward, downward, forward, backward, whence, thence, whither-soever, ' &c.	
247. Of time present ; as, ' Now, to-day, ' &c.	
248. Of time past ; as, ' Already, before, lately, yesterday, heretofore, hitherto, long since, long ago, ' &c.	
249. Of time to come ; as, ' To-morrow, not yet, hereafter, henceforth, henceforward, by and by, instantly, presently, immediately, straightways, ' &c.	
250. Of time indefinite ; as, ' Oft, often, oftentimes, often-times, sometimes, soon, seldom, daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, always, when, then, ever, never, again, ' &c.	
251. Of quantity ; as, ' Much, little, sufficiently, enough, abundantly, ' &c.	
252. Of manner or quality ; as, ' Wisely, foolishly, justly, unjustly, quickly, slowly, ' &c.	
253. Of doubt ; as, ' Perhaps, peradventure, possibly, perchance, ' &c.	
254. Of affirmation ; as, ' Verily, truly, undoubtedly, doubtless, certainly, yes, yes, surely, indeed, really, ' &c.	

Present	Think,	thought,	Imperfect	thought,	Perfect Participle.
Thrive,	throve,	throve,	throve,	thriven.	thriven.
Throw,	threw,	threw,	thrown.	thrown.	thrown.
Thrust,	thrust,	thrust,	thrust.	thrust.	thrust.
Tread,	trod,	trod,	trod.	trod.	trod.
Wax,	waxed,	waxed,	waxed.	waxed.	waxed.
Wear,	wore,	wore,	wore.	wore.	wore.
Weave,	wove,	wove,	wove.	woven.	woven.
Weep,	wept,	wept,	wept.	went.	went.
Win,	won,	won,	won.	won.	won.
Wind,	wound,	wound,	wound.	wound.	wound.
Work,	wrought,	wrought,	wrought.	wrought.	wrought.
Write,	wrote,	wrote,	wrote.	written.	written.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

239 Defective Verbs are those, which are used only in some of their moods and tenses : as,

Present.	Can,	could,	Imperfect.	Perfect. Part.
May,	might,	might,		
Shall,	should,	should,		
Will,	would,	would,		
Must,	ought,	ought,		
Ought	quoit,	quoit,		

ADVERB.

240. An adverb is a word used to qualify the sense of verbs, participles, adjectives and other adverbs.

241. An adverb may be generally known by its answering to the question How? How much? When? or Where?

Present	Imperfect.		Perfect Participle.
Smite,	smote,		smitten.
Sow,	sowed,		sown, r.
Speak,	spoke, spake,		spoken.
Speed,	sped,		sped.
Spend,	spent,		spent.
Spill,	spilt, r.		spilt, r.
Spin,	spun,		spun.
Spit,	spit, spat,		spit, spitten.
Split,	split,		split.
Spread,	spread,		spread.
Spring,	sprung, sprang,		sprung.
Stand,	stood,		stood.
Steal,	stole,		stolen.
Stick,	stuck,		stuck.
Sting,	stung,		stung.
237.			
Stink,	stunk,		stunk.
Stride,	strode, or strid,		stridden.
Strike,	struck,		struck,
			or stricken.
String,	strung,		strung.
Strive,	strove,		striven.
Strow,	strowed,		strown, strowed,
or strew,	or strowed,		or strowed.
Swear,	swore,		sworn.
Sweat,	sweat, r.		sweat, r.
Swell,	swelled,		swollen, r
Swim,	swam, swam,		swum.
Swing,	swung,		swung.
Take,	took,		taken.
Teach,	taught,		taught.
238.			
Tear,	tore,		torn.
Tell,	told,		told.

Perfect Participle

rung  
risen.  
riven  
run.  
sawn, r.  
said.  
seen.  
sought.  
sold.  
sent.  
set.  
shaken.  
shapen, r.  
shaven, r.  
shorn.  
shed.  
shone, r.  
shown  
shod.  
shot.  
shrunk.  
shred.

Imperfect.

rung, rang,  
rose,  
rived,  
ran,  
sawed,  
said,  
saw,  
sought,  
sold,  
sent,  
set,  
shook,  
shaped,  
shaved,  
sheared,  
shed,  
shone, r.  
showed,  
shod,  
shot,  
shrunk, shrank,  
shred,  
shut,  
sung, sang,  
sunk, sank,  
sat,  
slew,  
slept,  
slid,  
slung,  
slunk,  
slit, r.

Present.

Ring,  
Rise,  
Rive,  
Run,  
Saw,  
Say,  
See,  
Seek,  
Sell,  
Send,  
Set,  
Shake,  
Shape,  
Shave,  
Shear,  
Shed,  
Shine,  
Show,  
Shoe,  
Shoot,  
Shrink,  
Shred,  
236.  
Shut,  
Sing,  
Sink,  
Sit,  
Slay,  
Sleep,  
Slid,  
Slung,  
Slunk,  
Slit,

Perfect Participle.

graven.  
ground.  
grown

had.

hung, r.

heard.

hewn, r.

hidden, hid.

hit.

held.

hurt.

kept.

knit, r.

known.

laden.

laid.

led.

left.

lent.

let.

lain.

laden, r.

lost.

made.

met.

mown, r.

paid.

put.

read.

rent.

rid.

rode, or ridden.

Imperfect.

graved,  
ground,  
grew,

had,

hung, r.

heard,

hewed,

hid,

hit,

held,

hurt,

kept,

knit, r.

knew,

laden,

laid,

led,

left,

lent,

let,

loaded,

lost,

made,

met,

mowed,

paid,

put,

read,

rent,

rid,

rode,

*Lie, to lie down,*

Present.

Grave,  
Grind,  
Grow,  
234.

Have,

Hang,

Hear,

Hew,

Hide,

Hit,

Hold,

Hurt,

Keep,

Knit,

Know,

Lade,

Lay,

Lead

Leave,

Lend,

Let,

Load,

Lose,

Make,

Meet,

Mow,

235.

Pay,

Put,

Read,

Rend,

Rid,

Ride,

Perfect Participle	Imperfect.	Present.
clung.	clung,	Cling,
elad, r.	clothed,	Clothed,
come.	came,	Come,
cost.	cost,	Cost,
crowed.	crew, r.	Crow,
crept.	crept,	Creep,
cut.	cut,	Cut,
dared.	durst,	Dare to venture, Dare, r. to challenge.
dealt, r.	dealt, r.	Deal,
dug, r.	dug, r.	Dig,
done.	did,	Do,
drawn.	drew,	Draw,
driven.	drove,	Drive,
drunk.	drank,	Drink,
dwelt, r.	dwelt,	Dwell, 233.
eaten	eat or ate,*	Eat,
fallen.	fell,	Fall,
fed.	fed,	Feed,
felt.	felt,	Feel,
fought.	fought,	Fight,
found.	found,	Find,
fled.	fled,	Flee,
flung.	flung,	Fling,
flown.	flew,	Fly,
forgotten, forgot	forgot,	Forget,
forsaken.	forsook,	Forsake,
frozen.	froze,	Freeze,
got.	got,	Get,
gilt, r.	gilt, r.	Gild,
gift, r.	gift, r.	Gift,
given.	gave,	Give,
gone.	went,	Go,

\* ate pronounced et.

LIST OF THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

The verbs marked \* admit also the regular form

Perfect Participle

Imperfect

Present.	230.		
Abide,		abode,	
Am,		was,	
Arise,		arose,	
Awake,		awoke, *	
Be,		bare,	
Be, <i>to bring forth,</i>		bore,	
Beat,		beat,	
Begin,		began,	
Bend,		bent,	
231.			
Bereave,		bereft, *	
Beseech,		besought,	
Bid,		bid, bade	
Bind,		bound,	
Bite,		bit,	
Bleed,		bled,	
Blow,		blew,	
Break,		broke,	
Breed,		bred,	
Bring,		brought,	
Build,		built,	
Burst,		burst,	
Buy,		bought,	
232.			
Cast,		cast,	
Catch,		caught, *	
Chide,		chid,	
Choose,		chose,	
Cleave, * <i>to stick, or adhere.</i>			
Cleave, <i>to split.</i>			
		cleave or cleft,	
		cleft, cloven.	

224. The Compound Perfect Participle is formed by prefixing *having* to the Perfect Participle; as, *'Having loved.'*

### Passive Voice.

225. The Passive verb is conjugated by prefixing the verb *be*, in all its moods and tenses to the perfect participle, as, *'I am loved, I was loved,* &c.

### DIFFERENCE BETWEEN REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS.

226. A verb is *regular* when it forms the imperfect tense of the Indicative Mood and the perfect participle by adding to the verb *ed* or *d*.  
227. If the Imperfect Tense and perfect participle be formed in any other way, the verb is *irregular*.  
228. As the formation of the other moods and tenses depends upon the present and imperfect tenses of the Indicative Mood and the Perfect Participle, these are called the *PRINCIPAL PARTS*; and as the naming of them correctly furnishes a key to the whole conjugation of the verb, it is usually called *conjugating* the verb.  
229. The following is a specimen of the Principal Parts of regular and irregular verbs.

REGULAR.		IRREGULAR.	
<i>Present.</i>	<i>Favour</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Favoured.</i>
<i>Love</i>	<i>Loved</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Loved.</i>
<i>Go</i>	<i>Went</i>	<i>Perfect Participle</i>	<i>Gone.</i>
<i>Put</i>	<i>Put</i>	<i>Perfect Participle</i>	<i>Put.</i>
<i>Sell</i>	<i>Sold</i>	<i>Perfect Participle</i>	<i>Sold.</i>
<i>Arise</i>	<i>Arose</i>	<i>Perfect Participle</i>	<i>Arisen.</i>



215. The Imperfect Tense is formed by prefixing *might, could, would or should* to the Indicative Present; as, 'I might love.'  
 216. The Perfect Tense is formed by prefixing *may have, must have or can have*, to the perfect participle; as, 'I may have loved.'  
 217. The Pluperfect Tense is formed by prefixing *might have, could have, should have or would have*, to the perfect participle; as, 'I might have loved.'

### The Subjunctive Mood.

218. The Tenses of this mood are formed by prefixing *though, whether, unless, if, or any other* conjunction implying doubt or uncertainty, to the corresponding Tenses of the Indicative Mood; except that the second and third persons singular of the present tense, are not varied from the first person; as, Present, 'If I love, If thou love, If he love; Imperfect, 'If I loved, If thou lovedst, If he loved,' &c.

### The Injunctive Mood.

219. The Present Tense is formed by prefixing the word *to*, to the verb; as, 'To love.'  
 220. The Perfect Tense is formed by prefixing *to have* to the perfect participle; as, 'To have loved.'

### Participles.

221. The Present Participle is formed by adding *ing* to the verb or changing *e* into *ing* when the verb ends in *e*; as, 'Walking, Loving.'  
 222. The Perfect Participle of a regular verb is formed by adding *ed* or *d* to the verb; as, 'Walked, Loved.'

223. The Perfect Participle of an irregular verb is found by conjugating the verb, according to the table of irregular verbs.

\* FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

*Active Voice.*

**Tenses of the Indicative Mood.**

206. The Present Tense is the root from which all the other tenses are derived.

207. The Imperfect Tense of a regular verb is formed from the present by adding *d* or *ed* to the present; as, 'I loved.'

208. The Imperfect Tense of an irregular verb is found by conjugating the verb according to the table of irregular verbs.

209. The Perfect Tense of any verb is formed by prefixing the Present Tense of the verb *have* to the Perfect Participle; as, 'I have loved.'

210. The Pluperfect Tense is formed by prefixing the imperfect tense of the verb *had* to the perfect participle; as, 'I had loved.'

211. The First Future Tense is formed by prefixing *shall* or *will* to the present tense; as, 'I shall love, or I will love.'

212. The Second Future Tense is formed by prefixing *shall have* or *will have* to the perfect participle; as, 'I shall have loved, or He will have loved.'

**Imperative Mood.**

213. The Imperative Mood, is formed by placing *thou, you* or *ye*, after the verb and sometimes by placing *thou* or *you* between the auxiliary and the verb; as, 'Love thou, Do thou love.'

**The Potential Mood.**

214. The Present Tense of this mood is formed by prefixing *may, must* or *can*, to the Indicative Present; as, 'I may love, I can love.'

\* It is recommended to omit this article the first time the pupil goes through the Grammar.

200 *Perfect Tense.*

1 If I have been loved	Singular.
2 If thou hast been loved	
3 If he hath or has been loved	
1 If we have been loved	Plural.
2 If ye or you have been loved	
3 If they have been loved	

201. *Pluperfect Tense.*

1 If I had been loved	Singular.
2 If thou hadst been loved	
3 If he had been loved	
1 If we had been loved	Plural.
2 If ye or you had been loved	
3 If they had been loved	

202. *First Future Tense.*

1 If I shall or will be loved	Singular.
2 If thou shalt or wilt be loved	
3 If he shall or will be loved	
1 If we shall or will be loved	Plural.
2 If ye or you shall or wilt be loved	
3 If they shall or will be loved	

203. *Second Future Tense.*

1 If I shall have been loved	Singular.
2 If thou shalt have been loved	
3 If he shall have been loved	
1 If we shall have been loved	Plural.
2 If ye or you shall have been loved	
3 If they shall have been loved	

204. INFINITIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*  
To be loved.

*Perfect.*  
To have been loved.

205. PARTICIPLES.

*Present. Being Loved. Perfect or Passive. Loved*  
*Compound Perfect. Having been loved*

195. *Imperfect Tense*

<i>Singular.</i>	
1 I might, could, would, or	should be loved
2 Thou mightst, couldst,	wouldst, or shouldst be loved
3 He might, could, would, or	should be loved
<i>Plural.</i>	
1 We might, could, would, or	should be loved
2 Ye or you might, could,	would, or should be loved
3 They might, could, would,	or should be loved

196. *Perfect Tense.*

<i>Singular.</i>	
1 I may or can have been	loved
2 Thou mayest or canst have	been loved
3 He may or can have been	loved
<i>Plural.</i>	
1 We may or can have been	loved
2 Ye or you may or can	have been loved
3 They may or can have been	loved

197. *Pluperfect Tense.*

<i>Singular.</i>	
1 I might, could, would, or	should have been loved
2 Thou mightst, couldst,	wouldst or shouldst have been loved
3 He might, could, would, or	should have been loved
<i>Plural.</i>	
1 We might, could, would, or	should have been loved
2 Ye or you might, could,	would or should have been loved
3 They might, could, would,	or should have been loved

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

198. *Present Tense.*

<i>Singular.</i>	
1 If I be loved	
2 If thou be loved	
3 If he be loved	
<i>Plural.</i>	
1 If we be loved	
2 If ye or you be loved	
3 If they be loved	

199. *Imperfect Tense.*

<i>Singular.</i>	
1 If I were loved	
2 If thou wert loved	
3 If he were loved	
<i>Plural.</i>	
1 If we were loved	
2 If ye or you were loved	
3 If they were loved	

<b>189. Perfect Tense</b>	
<b>Singular.</b>	
1 I have been loved	
2 Thou hast been loved	
3 He hath or has been loved	
<b>Plural.</b>	
1 We have been loved	
2 Ye or you have been loved	
3 They have been loved	
<b>190. Pluperfect Tense.</b>	
<b>Singular.</b>	
1 I had been loved	
2 Thou hadst been loved	
3 He had been loved	
<b>Plural.</b>	
1 We had been loved	
2 Ye or you had been loved	
3 They had been loved	
<b>191. First Future Tense.</b>	
<b>Singular.</b>	
1 I shall or will be loved	
2 Thou shalt or will be loved	
3 He shall or will be loved	
<b>Plural.</b>	
1 We shall or will be loved	
2 Ye or you shall or will be loved	
3 They shall or will be loved	
<b>192. Second Future Tense.</b>	
<b>Singular.</b>	
1 I shall have been loved	
2 Thou wilt have been loved	
3 He will have been loved	
<b>Plural.</b>	
1 We shall have been loved	
2 Ye or you will have been loved	
3 They will have been loved	
<b>193. IMPERATIVE MOOD.</b>	
<b>Singular.</b>	
1 Be thou loved, or do thou	
2 Be ye or you loved, or do	
3 Be ye be loved	
<b>Plural.</b>	
1 Be ye or you may or can be loved	
2 Ye or you may or can be loved	
3 They may or can be loved	
<b>194. Present Tense.</b>	
<b>Singular.</b>	
1 I may or can be loved	
2 Thou mayst, or canst be loved	
3 He may or can be loved	
<b>Plural.</b>	
1 We may or can be loved	
2 Ye or you may or can be loved	
3 They may or can be loved	

182. *Pluperfect Tense.*

*Singular.*  
 1 If I had loved  
 2 If thou hadst loved  
 3 If he had loved

*Plural.*  
 1 If we had loved  
 2 If ye or you had loved  
 3 If they had loved

183. *First Future Tense.*

*Singular.*  
 1 If I shall or will love  
 2 If thou shalt or wilt love  
 3 If he shall or will love

*Plural.*  
 1 If we shall or will love  
 2 If ye or you shall or will love  
 3 If they shall or will love

184. *Second Future Tense.*

*Singular.*  
 1 If I shall have loved  
 2 If thou shalt have loved  
 3 If he shall have loved

*Plural.*  
 1 If we shall have loved  
 2 If ye or you shall have loved  
 3 If they shall have loved

185. *INFINITIVE MOOD.*

*Present. To love. Perfect. To have loved*

186. *PARTICIPLES.*

*Present. Loving. Perfect. Loved.*

*Compound Perfect. Having loved.*

Conjugation of the Regular Passive Verb *Be* *Loved.*

*TO BE LOVED.*

*INDICATIVE MOOD.*

181. *Present Tense.*

*Singular.*  
 1 I am loved  
 2 Thou art loved  
 3 He is loved

*Plural.*  
 1 We are loved  
 2 Ye or you are loved  
 3 They are loved

188. *Imperfect Tense.*

*Singular.*  
 1 I was loved  
 2 Thou wast loved  
 3 He was loved

*Plural.*  
 1 We were loved  
 2 Ye or you were loved  
 3 They were loved

176. *Imperfect Tense.*

Singular.  
 1 I might, could, would, or I We might, could, would, or  
 2 Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst love  
 3 He might, could, would, or should love  
 Plural.  
 1 We might, could, would, or should love  
 2 Ye or you might, could, would, or should love  
 3 They might, could, would, or should love

177. *Perfect Tense.*

Singular.  
 1 I may, can or must have I We may, can or must have  
 2 Thou mayest, canst or must have  
 3 He may, can or must have  
 Plural.  
 1 We may, can or must have  
 2 Ye or you may, can or must have  
 3 They may, can or must have

178. *Pluperfect Tense.*

Singular.  
 1 I might, could, would, or I We might, could, would, or  
 2 Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have  
 3 He might, could, would, or should have  
 Plural.  
 1 We might, could, would, or should have  
 2 Ye or you might, could, would, or should have  
 3 They might, could, would, or should have

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

179. *Present Tense.*

Singular.  
 1 If I love I If we love  
 2 If thou love I If ye or you love  
 3 If he love I If they love  
 Plural.

180. *Imperfect Tense.*

Singular.  
 1 If I loved I If we loved  
 2 If thou lovedst I If ye or you loved  
 3 If he loved I If they loved  
 Plural.

181. *Perfect Tense.*

Singular.  
 1 If I have loved I If we have loved  
 2 If thou hast loved I If ye or you have loved  
 3 If he hath or has loved I If they have loved

**170 First Future Tense.**

<b>Singular.</b>	
1	I shall or will love
2	Thou shalt or wilt love
3	He shall or will love
<b>Plural.</b>	
1	We shall or will love
2	Ye or you shall or will love
3	They shall or will love

**171 Second Future Tense.**

<b>Singular.</b>	
1	I shall have loved
2	Thou wilt have loved
3	He will have loved
<b>Plural.</b>	
1	We shall have loved
2	Ye or you will have loved
3	They will have loved

**USE OF THE AUXILIARY DO.**

**172. Present Tense.**

<b>Singular.</b>	
1	I do love
2	Thou dost love
3	He does love
<b>Plural.</b>	
1	We do love
2	Ye or you do love
3	They do love

**173. Imperfect Tense.**

<b>Singular.</b>	
1	I did love
2	Thou didst love
3	He did love
<b>Plural.</b>	
1	We did love
2	Ye or you did love
3	They did love

**174. IMPERATIVE MOOD.**

<b>Singular.</b>	
1	Love thou or do thou love
2	Love ye or do ye love
3	Love ye or do ye love
<b>Plural.</b>	
1	Love ye or do ye love
2	Love ye or do ye love
3	Love ye or do ye love

**POTENTIAL MOOD.**

**175. Present Tense.**

<b>Singular.</b>	
1	I may, can or must love
2	Thou mayest, canst or must love
3	He may, can or must love
<b>Plural.</b>	
1	We may, can or must love
2	Ye or you may, can or must love
3	They may, can or must love





157. *Pluperfect*

Singular.

might, could, would, or  
should have been

from might, could,  
would, or should have

been

or might, could, would,  
or should have been

SUBJUNCTIVE

158. *Present*

Singular.

I be  
thou be  
he be

159. *Imperfect*

Singular.

I were  
thou wert  
he were

160. *Perfect*

Singular.

I have been  
thou hast been  
he hath or has been

161. *Pluperfect*

Singular.

I had been  
thou hadst been  
he had been

162. *First Future*

Singular.

I shall or will be  
thou shalt or wilt be  
he shall or will be

<b>151. First Future Tense.</b>	
Singular.	
1 I shall or will be	1 He shall or will be
2 Thou shalt or will be	2 Thou shalt or will be
3 He shall or will be	3 He shall or will be
<b>152. Second Future Tense.</b>	
Plural.	
1 We shall have been	1 We shall have been
2 Ye or you shall have been	2 Ye or you shall have been
3 They will have been	3 They will have been
<b>153. IMPERATIVE MOOD.</b>	
Singular.	
1 Be thou, or do thou be	1 Be ye or you, or do ye be
2 Be thou, or do thou be	2 Be ye or you, or do ye be
3 Be thou, or do thou be	3 Be ye or you, or do ye be

<b>POTENTIAL MOOD.</b>	
<b>154. Present Tense.</b>	
Singular.	
1 I may, can or must be	1 We may, can or must be
2 Thou mayest, canst or must be	2 Ye or you may, can or must be
3 He may, can or must be	3 They may, can or must be
<b>155. Imperfect Tense.</b>	
Plural.	
1 I might, could, would, or should be	1 We might, could, would, or should be
2 Thou mightest, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst be	2 Ye or you might, could, would, or should be
3 He might, could, would, or should be	3 They might, could, would, or should be
<b>156. Perfect Tense.</b>	
Singular.	
1 I may, can or must have been	1 We may, can or must have been
2 Thou mayest, canst or must have been	2 Ye or you may, can or must have been
3 He may, can or must have been	3 They may, can or must have been

<b>157. Pluperfect Tense.</b>	
Plural.	
1 I might, could, would, or should have been	1 We might, could, would, or should have been
2 Thou mightest, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have been	2 Ye or you might, could, would, or should have been
3 He might, could, would, or should have been	3 They might, could, would, or should have been

143. *First Future Tense.*

Singular.	
1	If I shall or will have
2	If thou shalt or will have
3	If he shall or will have
Plural.	
1	If we shall or will have
2	If ye or you shall or will have
3	If they shall or will have

144. *Second Future Tense.*

Singular.	
1	If I shall have had
2	If thou shalt have had
3	If he shall have had
Plural.	
1	If we shall have had
2	If ye or you shall have had
3	If they shall have had

145. INFINITIVE MOOD.

*Present. To have. Perfect. To have had.*

146. *Participles.*

*Present or Active. Having.*

*Perfect or Passive. Had.*

*Compound Perfect. Having had.*

Conjugation of the irregular neuter verb BE.

TO BE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

147. *Present Tense.*

Singular.	
1	I am
2	Thou art
3	He, she, or it is
Plural.	
1	We are
2	Ye or you are
3	They are

148. *Imperfect Tense.*

1 I was

2 Thou wast

3 He was

Singular.

1 We were

2 Ye or you were

3 They were

Plural.

149. *Perfect Tense.*

1 I have been

2 Thou hast been

3 He hath or has been

Singular.

1 We have been

2 Ye or you have been

3 They have been

Plural.

150. *Pluperfect Tense.*

1 I had been

2 Thou hadst been

3 He had been

Singular.

1 We had been

2 Ye or you had been

3 They had been

Plural.

137. *Perfect Tense.*

1	I may, can or must have	Singular.
2	Thou mayst, canst or must have had	
3	He may, can or must have had	
1	We may, can or must have	Plural.
2	Ye or you may, can or must have had	
3	They may, can or must have had	

138. *Pluperfect Tense.*

1	I might, could, would, or should have had	Singular.
2	Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have had	
3	He might, could, would, or should have had	
1	We might, could, would, or should have had	Plural.
2	Ye or you might, could, would, or should have had	
3	They might, could, would, or should have had	

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

139. *Present Tense.*

1	If I have	Singular.
2	If thou have	
3	If he have	
1	If we have	Plural.
2	If ye or you have	
3	If they have	

140. *Imperfect Tense.*

1	If I had	Singular.
2	If thou hadst	
3	If he, &c. had	
1	If we had	Plural.
2	If ye or you had	
3	If they had	

141. *Perfect Tense.*

1	If I have had	Singular.
2	If thou hast had	
3	If he has had	
1	If we have had	Plural.
2	If ye or you have had	
3	If they have had	

142. *Pluperfect Tense.*

1	If I had had	Singular.
2	If thou hadst had	
3	If he had had	
1	If we had had	Plural.
2	If ye or you had had	
3	If they had had	

132. *First Future Tense.*

Singular.

1 I shall or will have

2 Thou shalt or will have

3 He shall or will have

133. *Second Future Tense.*

Singular.

1 I shall have had

2 Thou wilt have had

3 He will have had

Plural.

1 We shall have had

2 Ye or you will have had

3 They will have had

Plural.

Have we?

Have ye?

Have they?

In like manner, we say, 'Have I had?' 'Shall I have had?' 'May I have?' 'Do I love?' 'Am I loved?' etc.

134. *IMPERATIVE MOOD.*

Singular.

1 *wanting.*

2 Have thou, or do thou have

3 *wanting.*

Plural.

1 *wanting.*

2 Have ye, or do ye or you have

3 *wanting.*

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Singular.

1 I may, can or must have

2 Thou mayst, canst or must have

3 *must have*

3 He may, can or must have

136. *Imperfect Tense.*

Singular.

1 I might, could, would, or

1 We might, could, would,

2 Ye or you might, could,

3 They might, could, would

or should have

3 He might, could, would,

2 Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have

2 Ye or you might, could,

or should have

1 We might, could, would,

Plural.

will have taken place at some future time mentioned; as, 'I shall have read the book, by to-morrow night;'  
 126. The Conjugation of a verb is its variation through all its moods, tenses, numbers and persons.  
 127. The Conjugation of an active verb is styled the ACTIVE VOICE; and that of a passive verb the PASSIVE VOICE.  
 Conjugation of the irregular active verb HAVE.

## TO HAVE.

### INDICATIVE MOOD.

128. <i>Present Tense.</i>		
Singular.		
1	<i>Pers.</i> I have	
2	<i>Pers.</i> Thou hast, or you have*	
3	<i>Pers.</i> He, she, or it, hath	or has
1	<i>We</i> have	
2	<i>Ye or you</i> have	
3	<i>They</i> have	

### 129. *Imperfect Tense.*

Singular.		
1	I had	
2	Thou hadst	
3	He, &c. had	
1	We had	
2	Ye or you had	
3	They had	

### 130. *Perfect Tense.*

Singular.		
1	I have had	
2	Thou hast had	
3	He has had	
1	We have had	
2	Ye or you have had	
3	They have had	

### 131. *Pluperfect Tense.*

Singular.		
1	I had had	
2	Thou hadst had	
3	He had had	
1	We had had	
2	Ye or you had had	
3	They had had	

\*The second person singular may have a similar variation in every personal tense of this and all other verbs.

117. When a participle loses the signification of time and expresses a permanent quality, it becomes a participial adjective; as, '*running* streams, *blossoming* orchards.' Some adjectives are originally participial adjectives; as, '*unknown*, *unscript*.' 118. When a participle has no substantive in the sentence to which it may be referred, it becomes a participial noun, as '*Walking* is good exercise.' Great estates are often made by *saving* small sums.'

#### TENSES.

119. Tense is the distinction of time. There is one tense relating to present time, called the Present Tense; there are three relating to past time, called Imperfect, Perfect and Pluperfect tenses; and two relating to future time, called First Future and Second Future Tenses.

#### DEFINITIONS OF THE TENSES.

120. The Present Tense is used to express what is now existing - or taking place; as, 'The bell  *rings* ;' 'Charles  *is*  a good boy.'

121. The Imperfect Tense expresses what took place within some period of time fully past; as, 'I  *rose*  at six o'clock;' 'William  *obtained*  a medal.'

122. The Perfect Tense not only refers to what is past, but also conveys an allusion to the present time; as, 'I  *have finished*  my letter.'

123. The Pluperfect Tense expresses what had taken place, at some past time mentioned; as, 'I  *had finished*  my letter, when you came in.'

124. The First Future Tense expresses what will take place hereafter; as, 'The spring  *will re- turn* ;' 'George  *shall be rewarded* .'

125. The Second Future Tense expresses what



176. *Imperfect Tense.*

1	I might, could, would, or should love	Singular.
2	Thou mightest, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst love	
3	He might, could, would, or should love	
1	We might, could, would, or should love	Plural.
2	Ye or you might, could, would, or should love	
3	They might, could, would, or should love	

177. *Perfect Tense.*

1	I may, can or must have loved	Singular.
2	Thou mayest, canst or must have loved	
3	He may, can or must have loved	
1	We may, can or must have loved	Plural.
2	Ye or you may, can or must have loved	
3	They may, can or must have loved	

178. *Pluperfect Tense.*

1	I might, could, would, or should have loved	Singular.
2	Thou mightest, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have loved	
3	He might, could, would, or should have loved	
1	We might, could, would or should have loved	Plural.
2	Ye or you might, could, would, or should have loved	
3	They might, could, would, or should have loved	

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

179. *Present Tense.*

1	If I love	Singular.
2	If thou love	
3	If he love	
1	If we love	Plural.
2	If ye or you love	
3	If they love	

180. *Imperfect Tense.*

1	If I loved	Singular.
2	If thou lovedst	
3	If he loved	
1	If we loved	Plural.
2	If ye or you loved	
3	If they loved	

181. *Perfect Tense.*

1	If I have loved	Singular.
2	If thou hast loved	
3	If he hath or has loved	
1	If we have loved	Plural.
2	If ye or you have loved	
3	If they have loved	

170 First Future Tense.

Singular.	
1	I shall or will love
2	Thou shalt or will love
3	He shall or will love
Plural.	
1	We shall or will love
2	Ye or you shall or will love
3	They shall or will love

171 Second Future Tense.

Singular.	
1	I shall have loved
2	Thou wilt have loved
3	He will have loved
Plural.	
1	We shall have loved
2	Ye or you will have loved
3	They will have loved

USE OF THE AUXILIARY DO.

172. Present Tense.

Singular.	
1	I do love
2	Thou dost love
3	He does love
Plural.	
1	We do love
2	Ye or you do love
3	They do love

173. Imperfect Tense.

Singular.	
1	I did love
2	Thou didst love
3	He did love
Plural.	
1	We did love
2	Ye or you did love
3	They did love

174. IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	
1	Love thou or do thou love
2	Love ye or you, or do ye love
3	
Plural.	

POTENTIAL MOOD.

175. Present Tense.

Singular.	
1	I may, can or must love
2	Thou mayst, canst or must love
3	He may, can or must love
Plural.	
1	We may, can or must love
2	Ye or you may, can or must love
3	They may, can or must love

**163. Second Future Tense.**

Singular.  
 1 If I shall have been  
 2 If thou shalt have been  
 3 If he shall have been  
 Plural.  
 1 If we shall have been  
 2 If ye or you shall have been  
 3 If they shall have been

**164. INFINITIVE MOOD.**

**Present Tense. To be. Perfect. To have been.**

**165. PARTICIPLES.**

**Present. Being. Perfect. Been.**  
**Compound Perfect. Having been.**

**Conjugation of the Regular Active Verb LOVE.**

**TO LOVE.**

**INDICATIVE MOOD.**

**166. Present Tense.**

Singular.  
 1 I love  
 2 Thou lovest  
 3 He, she, or it, loveth, or loves  
 Plural.  
 1 We love  
 2 Ye or you love  
 3 They love

**167. Imperfect Tense.**

Singular.  
 1 I loved  
 2 Thou lovedst  
 3 He loved  
 Plural.  
 1 We loved  
 2 Ye or you loved  
 3 They loved

**168. Perfect Tense.**

Singular.  
 1 I have loved  
 2 Thou hast loved  
 3 He hath or has loved  
 Plural.  
 1 We have loved  
 2 Ye or you have loved  
 3 They have loved

**169. Pluperfect Tense.**

Singular.  
 1 I had loved  
 2 Thou hadst loved  
 3 He had loved  
 Plural.  
 1 We had loved  
 2 Ye or you had loved  
 3 They had loved

157. *Pluperfect Tense.*

Plural.	Singular.
1 We might, could, would, or should have been	1 I might, could, would, or should have been
2 Ye or you might, could, would, or should have been	2 Thou might, could, would, or should have been
3 They might, could, would, or should have been	3 He might, could, would, or should have been

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

158. *Present Tense.*

Plural.	Singular.
1 If we be	1 If I be
2 If ye or you be	2 If thou be
3 If they be	3 If he be

159. *Imperfect Tense.*

Plural.	Singular.
1 If we were	1 If I were
2 If ye or you were	2 If thou wert
3 If they were	3 If he were

160. *Perfect Tense.*

Plural.	Singular.
1 If we have been	1 If I have been
2 If ye or you have been	2 If thou hast been
3 If they have been	3 If he hath or has been

161. *Pluperfect Tense.*

Plural.	Singular.
1 If we had been	1 If I had been
2 If ye or you had been	2 If thou hadst been
3 If they had been	3 If he had been

162. *First Future Tense.*

Plural.	Singular.
1 If we shall or will be	1 If I shall or will be
2 If ye or you shall or will be	2 If thou shalt or will be
3 If they shall or will be	3 If he shall or will be

151. *First Future Tense.*

Singular.	1 I shall or will be	2 Thou shalt or wilt be	3 He shall or will be
Plural.	1 We shall or will be	2 Ye or you shall or will be	3 They shall or will be

152. *Second Future Tense.*

Singular.	1 I shall have been	2 Thou wilt have been	3 He will have been
Plural.	1 We shall have been	2 Ye or you shall have been	3 They will have been

153. *IMPERATIVE MOOD.*

Singular.	1	2 Be thou, or do thou be	3
Plural.	1	2 Be ye or you, or do ye be	3

POTENTIAL MOOD.

154. *Present Tense.*

Singular.	1 I may, can or must be	2 Thou mayest, canst or must be	3 He may, can or must be
Plural.	1 We may, can or must be	2 Ye or you may, can or must be	3 They may, can or must be

155. *Imperfect Tense.*

Singular.	1 I might, could, would, or should be	2 Thou mightest, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst be	3 He might, could, would, or should be
Plural.	1 We might, could, would, or should be	2 Ye or you might, could, would, or should be	3 They might, could, would, or should be

156. *Perfect Tense.*

Singular.	1 I may, can or must have been	2 Thou mayest, canst or must have been	3 He may, can or must have been
Plural.	1 We may, can or must have been	2 Ye or you may, can or must have been	3 They may, can or must have been

143. *First Future Tense.*

Singular.	1 If I shall or will have
	2 If thou shalt or will have
	3 If he shall or will have
Plural.	1 If we shall or will have
	2 If ye or you shall or will have
	3 If they shall or will have

144. *Second Future Tense.*

Singular.	1 If I shall have had
	2 If thou shalt have had
	3 If he shall have had
Plural.	1 If we shall have had
	2 If ye or you shall have had
	3 If they shall have had

145. *INFINITIVE MOOD.*

*Present. To have. Perfect. To have had.*

146. *Participles.*

*Present or Active. Having.*

*Perfect or Passive. Had.*

*Compound Perfect. Having had.*

Conjugation of the irregular neuter verb BE.

TO BE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

147. *Present Tense.*

Singular.	1 I am
	2 Thou art
	3 He, she, or it is
Plural.	1 We are
	2 Ye or you are
	3 They are

148. *Imperfect Tense.*

Singular.	1 I was
	2 Thou wast
	3 He was
Plural.	1 We were
	2 Ye or you were
	3 They were

149. *Perfect Tense.*

Singular.	1 I have been
	2 Thou hast been
	3 He hath or has been
Plural.	1 We have been
	2 Ye or you have been
	3 They have been

150. *Pluperfect Tense.*

Singular.	1 I had been
	2 Thou hadst been
	3 He had been
Plural.	1 We had been
	2 Ye or you had been
	3 They had been

137. *Perfect Tense.*

Singular.  
 1 I may, can or must have had  
 2 Thou mayest, canst or must have had  
 3 He may, can or must have had  
 Plural.  
 1 We may, can or must have had  
 2 Ye or you may, can or must have had  
 3 They may, can or must have had

138. *Pluperfect Tense.*

Singular.  
 1 I might, could, would, or should have had  
 2 Thou mightest, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have had  
 3 He might, could, would, or should have had  
 Plural.  
 1 We might, could, would, or should have had  
 2 Ye or you might, could, would, or should have had  
 3 They might, could, would, or should have had

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

139. *Present Tense.*

Singular.  
 1 If I have  
 2 If thou have  
 3 If he have  
 Plural.  
 1 If we have  
 2 If ye or you have  
 3 If they have

140. *Imperfect Tense.*

Singular.  
 1 If I had  
 2 If thou hadst  
 3 If he, &c. had  
 Plural.  
 1 If we had  
 2 If ye or you had  
 3 If they had

141. *Perfect Tense.*

Singular.  
 1 If I have had  
 2 If thou hast had  
 3 If he has had  
 Plural.  
 1 If we have had  
 2 If ye or you have had  
 3 If they have had

142. *Pluperfect Tense.*

Singular.  
 1 If I had had  
 2 If thou hadst had  
 3 If he had had  
 Plural.  
 1 If we had had  
 2 If ye or you had had  
 3 If they had had

132. First Future Tense.

Singular.  
1 I shall or will have  
2 Thou shalt or will have  
3 He shall or will have  
Plural.  
1 We shall or will have  
2 Ye or you shall or will have  
3 They shall or will have

133. Second Future Tense.  
Singular.  
1 I shall have had  
2 Thou wilt have had  
3 He will have had  
Plural.  
1 We shall have had  
2 Ye or you will have had  
3 They will have had

When a question is asked, which occurs only in the Indicative and Potential moods, the pronoun or substantive is placed after the verb, or its first auxiliary; as,  
Singular.  
Have I?  
Hast thou?  
Has he?  
In like manner, we say, 'Have I had?', 'Shall I have had?', 'May I have?', 'Do I love?', 'Am I loved?', &c.

134. IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.  
1 wanting.  
2 Have thou, or do thou have  
3 wanting.  
Plural.  
1 wanting.  
2 Have ye, or do ye or you have  
3 wanting.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

135. Present Tense.  
Singular.  
1 I may, can or must have  
2 Thou mayst, canst or must have  
3 He may, can or must have  
Plural.  
1 We may, can or must have  
2 Ye or you may, can or must have  
3 They may, can or must have

136. Imperfect Tense.  
Singular.  
1 I might, could, would, or should have  
2 Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have  
3 He might, could, would, or should have  
Plural.  
1 We might, could, would, or should have  
2 Ye or you might, could, would, or should have  
3 They might, could, would, or should have



will have taken place at some future time mentioned; as, 'I shall have read the book, by to-morrow night;'  
 126. The Conjugation of a verb is its variation through all its moods, tenses, numbers and persons.  
 127. The Conjugation of an active verb is styled the ACTIVE VOICE; and that of a passive verb the PASSIVE VOICE.  
 Conjugation of the irregular active verb HAVE.

## TO HAVE.

### INDICATIVE MOOD.

128. <i>Present Tense.</i>		
Singular.		
1	<i>Pers.</i> I have	
2	<i>Pers.</i> Thou hast, or you have *	
3	<i>Pers.</i> He, she, or it, hath	or has
Plural.		
1	We have	
2	Ye or you have	
3	They have	

### 129. *Imperfect Tense.*

Singular.		
1	I had	
2	Thou hadst	
3	He, &c. had	
Plural.		
1	We had	
2	Ye or you had	
3	They had	

### 130. *Perfect Tense.*

Singular.		
1	I have had	
2	Thou hast had	
3	He has had	
Plural.		
1	We have had	
2	Ye or you have had	
3	They have had	

### 131. *Pluperfect Tense.*

Singular.		
1	I had had	
2	Thou hadst had	
3	He had had	
Plural.		
1	We had had	
2	Ye or you had had	
3	They had had	

\* The second person singular may have a similar variation in every personal tense of this and all other verbs.

117. When a participle loses the signification of time and expresses a permanent quality, it becomes a participial adjective; as, '*running* streams, *blossoming* orchards.' Some adjectives are originally participial adjectives; as, '*unknown*, *unscript*.' 118. When a participle has no substantive in the sentence to which it may be referred, it becomes a participial noun, as '*Walking* is good exercise.' Great estates are often made by *saving* small sums.'

# TENSES.

119. Tense is the distinction of time. There is one tense relating to present time, called the Present Tense; there are three relating to past time, called Imperfect, Perfect and Pluperfect tenses; and two relating to future time, called First Future and Second Future Tenses.

## DEFINITIONS OF THE TENSES.

120. The Present Tense is used to express what is now existing - or taking place; as, 'The bell *rings*;' 'Charles is a good boy.'

121. The Imperfect Tense expresses what took place within some period of time fully past; as, 'I *rose* at six o'clock;' 'William *obtained* a medal.'

122. The Perfect Tense not only refers to what is past, but also conveys an allusion to the present time; as, 'I *have finished* my letter.'

123. The Pluperfect Tense expresses what had taken place, at some past time mentioned; as, 'I *had finished* my letter, when you came in.'

124. The First Future Tense expresses what will take place hereafter; as, 'The spring *will return*;' 'George *shall be rewarded*.'

125. The Second Future Tense expresses what

MOODS.

108. Mood or mode is a particular form of the verb, showing the manner in which the action is represented.

109. There are five moods of verbs, the *Indicative*, the *Imperative*, the *Potential*, the *Subjunctive*, and the *Infinitive*.

110. The Indicative Mood is used for simply asserting, indicating or declaring a thing, or asking a question; as, 'I walk,' 'Do I love?'

111. The Imperative Mood is used for commanding, exhorting, entreating or permitting; as, 'Walk thou;' 'Love ye;' 'Forgive me;' 'Go in peace.'

112. The Potential Mood is used for expressing the possibility, power, will or obligation of performing an action, either in the affirmative or interrogative form; as, 'I may love;' 'He can write;'

He would play;' 'We should study;' 'Should I love?'

113. The Subjunctive Mood is generally used for expressing doubt or uncertainty concerning an action; as, 'If he retire;' 'Unless I go.'

114. The Infinitive Mood expresses the action without the agent, and has no person or number; as, 'To run.'

PARTICIPLES.

115. The Participle is so called, because it participates the nature both of the verb and of the adjective. Like a verb it has the signification of action and is varied by tenses, and like an adjective it is added to the substantive to express its quality.

116. There are three Participles, the Present or Active, the Perfect or Passive, and the Compound Perfect; as *Present*, *LOVING*, *Perfect*, *LOVED*, *Compound Perfect*, *HAVING LOVED*.

96. (4.) The Indefinite ; SOME, OTHER, ANY, ONE, ALL, SUCH, NO, NONE.

## VERB.

97. A verb is a word which signifies to BE, TO ACT, OR TO BE ACTED UPON ; as, I AM, I STRIKE, I AM STRUCK.

98. With respect to their signification, verbs are divided into ACTIVE, PASSIVE and NEUTER.

99. With respect to their form they are divided into REGULAR, IRREGULAR and DEFECTIVE.

100. An ACTIVE, OR TRANSITIVE VERB, expresses an action, which passes from an agent to an object ; as, ' John strikes Charles.'

101. A NEUTER OR INTRANSITIVE VERB expresses an action which does not pass to any object but is confined to the agent ; as, ' John walks.'

102. A neuter verb may be known from an active verb, by placing the pronoun *it* after the verb. If it make sense, the verb is active ; if not, it is neuter.

103. A passive verb expresses the receiving of an action or the being acted upon ; as, ' John is beaten.'

104. Verbs are varied by MOODS, TENSES, NUMBERS and PERSONS.

105. In order to form these variations, certain verbs are used, which are called AUXILIARY OR HELPING VERBS.

106. Those verbs which are always auxiliaries are CAN and its imperfect tense, COULD ; MAY, and its imperfect tense, MIGHT ; SHALL, and its imperfect tense, SHOULD ; and MUST.

107. Those verbs which are sometimes auxiliaries and at other times principal verbs are WILL, BE, DO and HAVE.

RELATIVE PRONOUN.

86. The Relative Pronoun is generally used instead of a noun, which occurs before it, in the sentence, and is called its antecedent.

87. There are three simple relative pronouns, namely, *who*, *which*, and *that*.

88. *Who* is applied to persons; *which* to animals, and inanimate things; *that*, both to persons and things; as, 'The man *who* writes;' 'The bird *which* sings;' 'The tree *which* grows.' In each of these examples, *that* may be substituted for *who* or *which*.

89. The word *what* includes both the antecedent and the relative. The sentence, 'Give me what I want,' has the same meaning as, 'Give me *that which* I want.' *What* is therefore called the compound relative pronoun.

90. *Who* is thus declined :

Nom.	Who.	Singular.
Poss.	Whose.	
Obj.	Whom.	
	Who.	Plural.
	Whose.	
	Whom.	

91. *Who*, *which* and *what* are called Interrogative Pronouns, when used in asking questions; as *Who* is he? *Which* will you take? *What* do you see?

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

92. Adjective Pronouns have the nature both of the adjective and the pronoun. There are four sorts of adjective pronouns.

93. (1.) The Possessive; *MY*, *THY*, *HIS*, *HER*, *OUR*, *YOUR*, *THEIR*.

94. (2.) The Distributive; *EACH*, *EVERY*, *EITHER*.

95. (3.) The Demonstrative; *THIS*, *THAT*, *THOSE*.

THESE, *my*. THAT, *plur.* THOSE.

<b>Third.</b>	<b>Case.</b>	<b>One.</b>	<b>Singular</b>	<b>Plural.</b>
<b>Third.</b>	<b>Nom.</b>	He.	His.	They.
<b>Third.</b>	<b>Obj.</b>	Him.		Them.
<b>Third.</b>	<b>Nom.</b>	She.		They.
<b>Third.</b>	<b>Obj.</b>	Her.		Them.
<b>Third.</b>	<b>Nom.</b>	It.		They.
<b>Third.</b>	<b>Obj.</b>	Its.		Theirs.
<b>Third.</b>	<b>Nom.</b>	It.		Them.

85. The compound Personal Pronouns are formed by adding *self* in the singular, and *selves* in the plural, to the personal or possessive adjective pronouns; and are thus declined:

<b>Person.</b>	<b>Case.</b>	<b>Nom.</b>	<b>Obj.</b>	<b>Possess.</b>
<b>First.</b>	<b>Nom.</b>	Myself.		
<b>First.</b>	<b>Obj.</b>	Myself.		
<b>Second.</b>	<b>Nom.</b>	Thyself or Yourself.		
<b>Second.</b>	<b>Obj.</b>	Thyself or Yourself.		
<b>Third.</b>	<b>Nom.</b>	Himself.		
<b>Third.</b>	<b>Obj.</b>	Himself.		
<b>Third.</b>	<b>Nom.</b>	Herself.		
<b>Third.</b>	<b>Obj.</b>	Herself.		
<b>Third.</b>	<b>Nom.</b>	Themselves.		
<b>Third.</b>	<b>Obj.</b>	Themselves.		
<b>Third.</b>	<b>Nom.</b>	Themselves.		
<b>Third.</b>	<b>Obj.</b>	Themselves.		

74. Those adjectives which express number, as *two, three, five, &c.* are called numeral adjectives, and are not compared.

## PRONOUN.

75. A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun, to avoid repeating the noun too often : as, ' George rises, *he* walks, *he* runs, *he* escapes.' In this sentence, we avoid repeating the noun, *George*, four times, by using the pronoun, *he*.  
76. There are three kinds of pronouns, namely, Personal, Relative and Adjective Pronouns.

### PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

77. There are five personal pronouns, namely, I, THOU, HE, SHE, and IT.  
78. Personal Pronouns have three persons, and have gender, number, and case, like the nouns.  
79. I, is the first person, or person speaking.  
80. THOU is the second person, or person spoken to.  
81. HE is the third person masculine, or male person spoken of.  
82. SHE is the third person feminine, or female person spoken of.  
83. IT is the third person neuter, and represents a noun of the neuter or common gender, spoken of.  
84. The Personal Pronouns are thus declined:

Person	First.	Case.	Nom.	Possess.	Obj.	2
			I.	Mine.	Me.	
			Thou	Thine or yours.	Thee or you.	
			He or you	Yours.	You.	
			Us.	Ours.		
			We.			
			Plural.			

as, positive *brave*, comparative *braver*, superlative *bravest*.

67. In monosyllables, the comparative degree is generally formed by adding *r* or *er* to the positive. 68. The superlative degree is formed by adding *st* or *est* to the positive.

69. In words of more than one syllable, the comparative degree is generally formed by prefixing the word *more* or *less*; and the superlative degree by prefixing the word *most* or *least* to the positive. 70. The regular comparisons are as follows :

Positive.	Great,	Greater,	Superlative.	Greatest.	Wise.	Wiser,	Most frugal.	Most fortunate.
	Frugal,	More frugal,						
	Fortunate,	More fortunate,						

71. Dissyllables ending in *y*, *e* mute, or accented on the last syllable, may be sometimes compared like monosyllables ; as,

Positive.	Happy,	Happier,	Superlative.	Happiest.
	Noble,	Nobler,		Noblest.
	Polite,	Politer,		Politest.

72. Some adjectives of very common use are irregularly compared ; thus, -

Positive.	Good,	Better,	Comparative.	Best.	Superlative.
	Bad, ill or evil,	Worse,		Worst.	
	Little,	Less,		Least.	
	Much or many,	More,		Most.	
	Near,	Nearer,		Nearest or next.	
	Late,	Later,		Latest or last.	
	Old,	Older or elder,		Oldest or eldest	

73. Some adjectives do not admit of comparison; as, *infinite*, *eternal*.



the comparative degree, and the superlative degree.  
 three degrees of comparison : the positive degree,  
 ble of being increased or lessened, the adjective has  
 66. As most of the qualities of things are capa-  
 express its quality.

65. An adjective is a word, added to a noun, to  
 tives : or,  
 things ; as, *good, great, handsome*, are called adjectives.  
 64. Those words which express the qualities of

## ADJECTIVE.

63. It is placed before nouns either in the sin-  
 gular or plural number.  
 well known.

62. The article *the* is called the definite article.  
 It is used to point out some particular thing or  
 things, which have been mentioned before, or are

number.  
 course, is placed only before nouns in the singular  
 nearly the same meaning as the word *one* ; and, of  
 cle *a* or *an* is called the indefinite article. It has  
 61. The articles are *a*, or *an* and *the*. The arti-  
 point it out.

60. The noun is generally attended by another  
 part of speech called the article, which is used to

## ARTICLE.

59.	Nominative Case.	Man.	Men.
	Possessive Case.	Man's	Men's.
	Objective Case.	Man.	Men.
58.	Nominative Case.	Boy.	Boys.
	Possessive Case.	Boy's.	Boys's.
	Objective Case.	Boy.	Boys.
		Singular.	Plural.

English nouns are thus declined.



CASES OF NOUNS.

48. Case, in English Grammar, is a name given to the relation which a noun has to other words in the same sentence.
49. There are three cases, the Nominative case, the Possessive case, and the Objective case.
50. The nominative case usually expresses the relation of an *agent* or *actor*.
51. When the person or thing expressed by a noun is spoken of as acting, the noun is said to be nominative case, to that verb which expresses the action. As in the sentence, *John writes*, the noun *John* is nominative case to the verb *writes*.
52. The possessive case expresses the relation of a possessor or owner.
53. The noun which signifies the owner is in the possessive case. It is easily known by the apostrophe, and generally, the letter *s*; as, *John's hat*.
54. Plural nouns, ending in *s*, form the possessive by adding an apostrophe only; as, "The Mechanics' Bank."
55. Sometimes also, the possessive singular of nouns ending in *s* is formed by adding an apostrophe only; as, "For goodness' sake."
56. The possessive singular of nouns ending in a single *s* follows the general rule; as, 'Mr. Williams's store.'
57. The objective case usually expresses the relation of an object acted upon; \* as, 'John strikes Charles.' Here *Charles* is in the objective case. Naming the cases and numbers of a noun in their order is called declining it.

\* There are various other relations of nouns expressed by the objective case in connexion with the prepositions.

sing. flies ;  
 plur. flies ;  
 sing. beauty,  
 plur. beauties.

46. Some nouns are still more irregular; as,

47. Many nouns, adopted from foreign languages, retain their original plural.

retain their original plural.

\*Some exceptions to this rule are justified by the authority of good writers; as, *attorney, attorney*.

35. The common gender is when the noun may be either masculine or feminine ; as, *bird, friend, parent.*

# NUMBERS OF NOUNS.

36. Number is the consideration of an object, as one or more.

37. Nouns are of two numbers, the singular and the plural.

38. The singular number expresses but one object ; as, *boy, hat, book.*

39. The plural number expresses more objects than one ; as, *boys, books.*

40. Some nouns are used in the singular number only ; as, *wheat, gold, pride, patience,* &c. Other nouns are used in the plural number only ; as, *ashes, scissors,* &c. Others are the same in both numbers ; as, *deer, swine,* &c.

41. The regular plural of nouns is formed by adding *s* to the singular ; as,

Sing.	dove,
Plur.	doves ;
Sing.	thought,
Plur.	thoughts.

42. The irregular modes of forming the plural number are as follows : When the noun in the singular number ends in *x, ch, sh,* or *ss*, the plural is formed by adding *es* ; as,

Sing.	fox,
Plur.	foxes ;
Sing.	flash,
Plur.	ashes ;
Sing.	church,
Plur.	churches ;
Sing.	mass,
Plur.	masses.

43. When the noun in the singular ends in *f* or *fe*, at the end of the word, into *ves* ; as,

Sing.	loaf,
Plur.	loaves ;
Sing.	wife,
Plur.	wives.

44. When the noun in the singular number ends in *y*, with a consonant before the *y*, the plural is formed by changing *y*, into *ies* ; as,

# ELEMENTS OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

1. ENGLISH GRAMMAR is the art of speaking and writing the English language correctly.
2. It is divided into four parts, Orthography, Etymology, Syntax and Prosody.

## ORTHOGRAPHY.

3. Orthography treats of letters, syllables, and the method of spelling words.
4. The letters of the English language are twenty-six in number, viz. *a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z.*
5. Each of these letters, either by itself, or in connexion with others, stands for a sound of the voice.
6. Letters are divided into vowels and consonants.
7. The vowels are *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *w* and *y*. The other letters are consonants.
8. *W* and *y* are consonants when they begin a word or syllable; but when they do not begin a word or syllable, they are vowels.
9. Of the consonants *b, p, t, d, k, c*, and *g* have are called mutes.

cises; the simpler forms of construction are introduced first, and the more complex sentences afterwards; each rule and principle is illustrated by a distinct set of parsing examples; and the elliptical and inverted forms of expression are reserved till the last. A few weeks' use of these exercises, with a strict adherence to the parsing table, will enable the pupil to parse fluently and understandingly.

5. References to the text are placed over each parsing lesson, which direct the pupil to the principles and rules which that lesson serves to illustrate; so that while parsing, the grammar is kept constantly under review, and the pupil is required to reduce to practice that admirable maxim, that, as in studying a language, the grammar is the first book to be taken up, so it is the last to be laid down.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

It will be perceived that in preparing this Manual of English Grammar, the author has made the same free use of Murray's work, that Murray himself and most other writers of school grammars have made, of Bishop Lowth's well known treatise. It has been an object not to alter Murray's definitions merely for the sake of change; and it is believed that all the alterations introduced will be pronounced improvements.

The improvements, claimed for this Manual, are

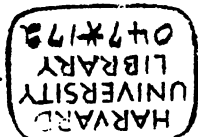
1. The definitions and principles of Murray and Lowth, are simplified wherever they are altered.

2. The rules of syntax are given in clear and intelligible language; and all that is important in parsing, is embodied in the rules themselves.

3. Every paragraph of the text is numbered, in the manner practised in the late French treatises on Mathematics, so as to be convenient for reference.

4. The Exercises are digested according to their syntactical form, and arranged so that the difficulties of parsing are overcome singly by the pupil. The different parts of speech occur in successive exer-

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